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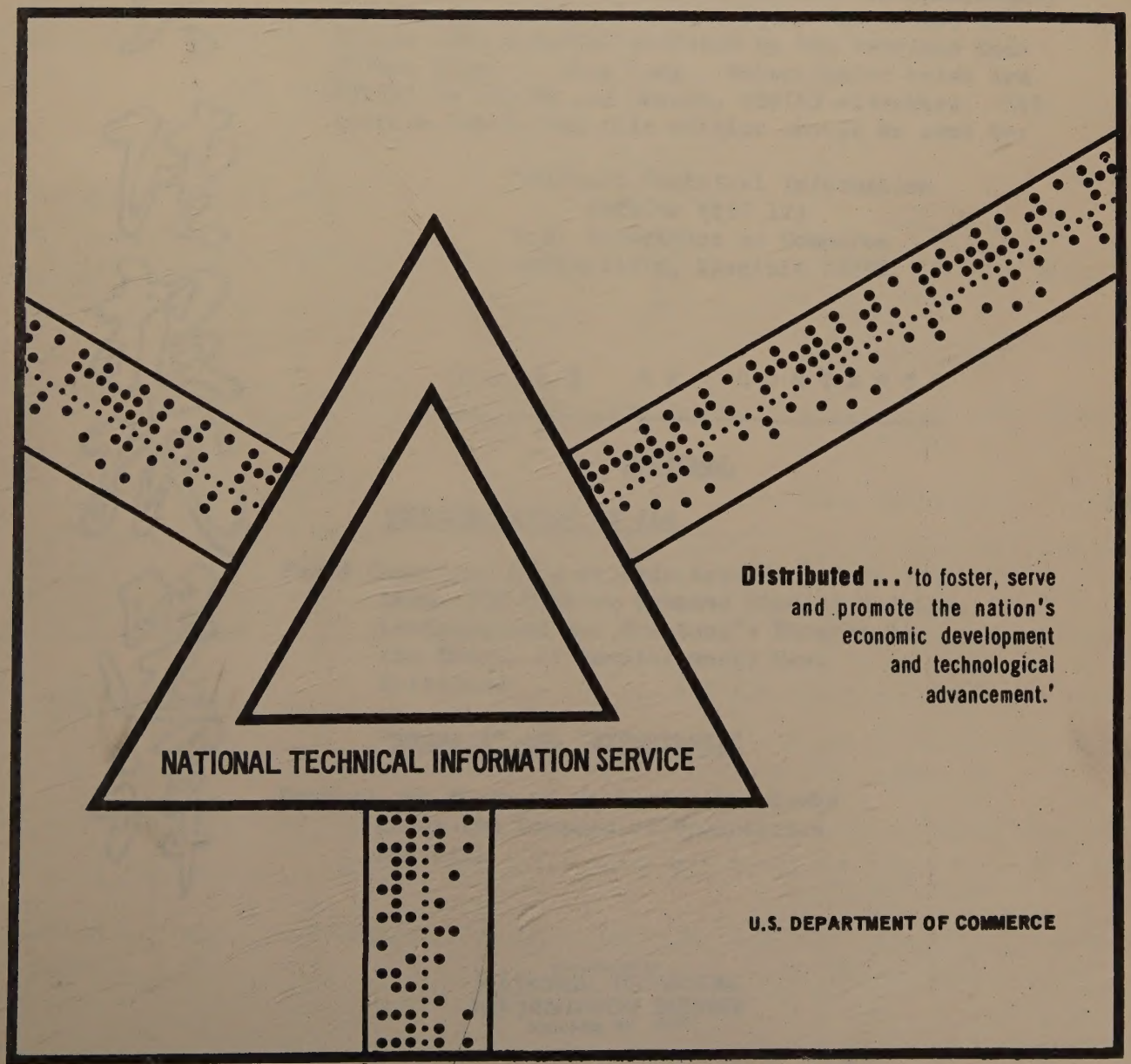
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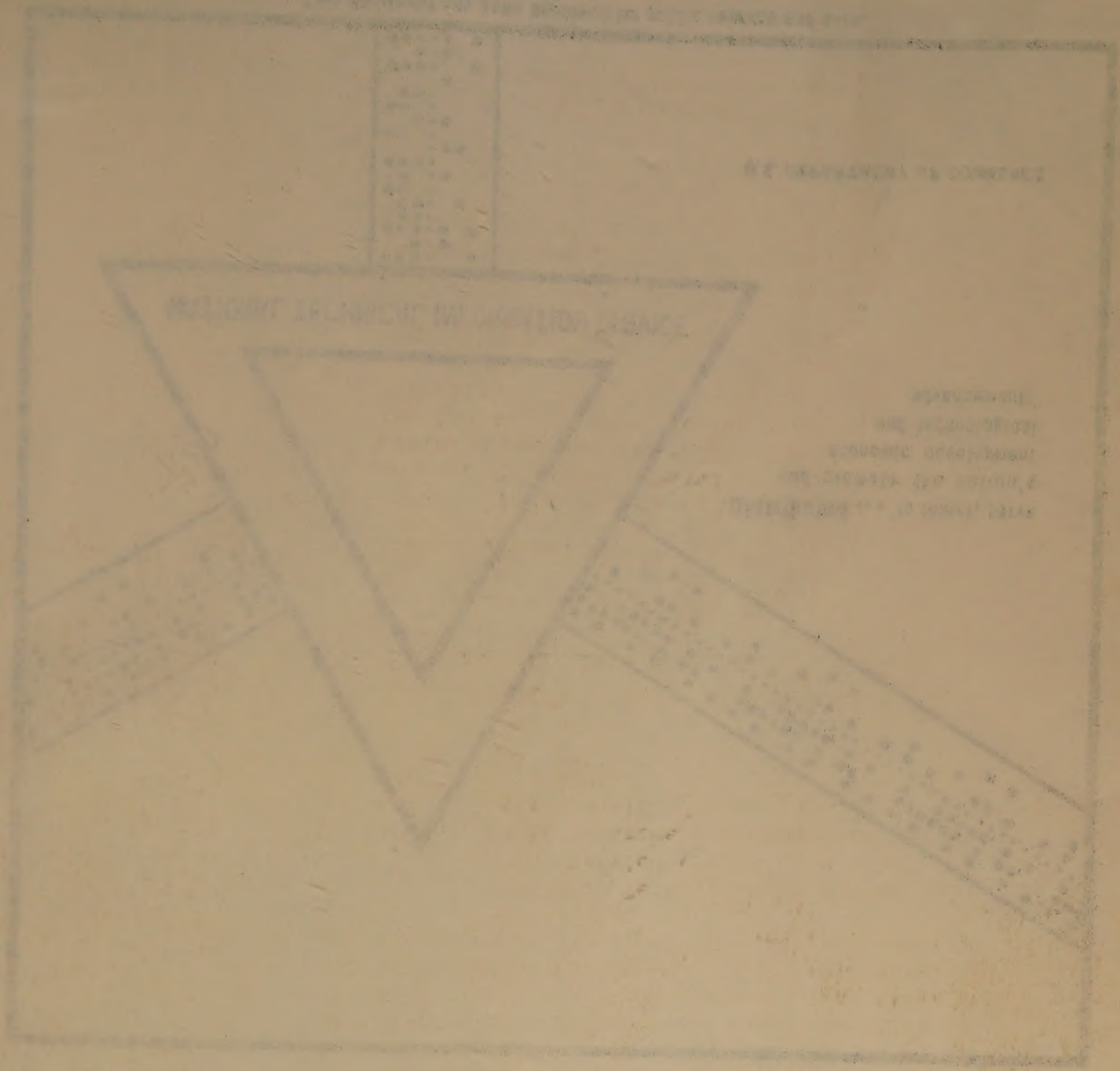

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Artillery Unit under PLA Nanking Command Studies Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought in the Course of Revolutionary Mass Criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1971)

The Party committee of a certain artillery unit under the PLA Nanking Command carries out revolutionary mass criticism throughout the course of the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has achieved comparatively good results in this study.

When this Party committee started to study Marxist-Leninist works, some of its members just read them and held discussion in a general way, thus they could not understand them deeply and did not get good results. In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction," and to discuss enthusiastically the question of how to study Marxism and Leninism well. Linking this discussion with their personal experience in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they deeply felt that: Marxism and Leninism came into being and were developed in the course of struggle and "it is critical and revolutionary in essence." Only by criticizing the old world could they understand and really grasp Marxism and Leninism.

After that, they linked their study with revolutionary mass criticism. In the course of study, they criticized the bourgeoisie and the new and the old revisionism in depth and criticized the reactionary fallacies upheld by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like them. The revolutionary mass criticism has helped them study ever more penetratingly and made them gradually deepen their understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They can tell the correct line from the wrong line, true Marxism-Leninism from false Marxism-Leninism, and materialism from idealism. They have strengthened their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

These are the principal methods of work they have adopted:

1. Aiming at the "black target," they study selected works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, so as to master the weapon of criticism.

For example, bearing in mind the reactionary fallacies of the idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history upheld by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, they laid emphasis on the study of doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the materialist theory of reflection. For the purpose of having a real grasp of the weapon of criticism, many comrades have diligently studied the works by Marx and Lenin, taken notes on what they have learned, and drawn up a plan of criticism. They said:

"In the past, for the purpose of wiping out the class enemies and defeating armed counter-revolution, we took the gun in revolution, courageously went through hardships and charged at the enemies. Today, for the purpose of destroying the revisionist reactionary line and criticizing and repudiating counter-revolution in disguise, we must work hard to master Marxism-Leninism, consciously study it and delve into it."

Marx pointed out: "The weapon of criticism certainly cannot replace the criticism of the weapon and one material force can be destroyed only by means of another material force; but a theory can turn into a material force once it is mastered by the masses."

With deep affection for the defense of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in view of the reactionary fallacies pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers like them, they eagerly studied works by Marx and Lenin, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and took Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby destroying these fallacies completely and criticizing and repudiating them forcefully.

Ch'u Lan-t'ing, a Party committee member, learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Studying in the way of 'shooting the arrow at the target,' we can learn lessons, delve deep into study, destroy fallacies completely and solve problems."

2. They concentrate forces to fight a "battle of annihilation." In each battle, they discredited a revisionist fallacy, made clear a viewpoint of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and distinguished between sham and genuine Marxism-Leninism theoretically.

Obeying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction that in reading it is necessary "to grasp a problem, delve into it, make effort to understand it completely, and proceed with a second problem after making clear the first one," they fought one

battle after another, concentrating forces to fight a "battle of annihilation," to discredit a revisionist fallacy, to make clear a viewpoint of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism theoretically.

For example, when a criticism was levelled against the idealist transcendentalism pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates, Li Hai-hsien, Party committee secretary and political commissar, made every effort to conscientiously read Marx's doctrine that "It is not man's consciousness that determines his being but, on the contrary, it is man's social being that determines his consciousness," Lenin's doctrine that "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary, basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge," and studied Chairman Mao's works concerned, thereby knowing that man's knowledge was not inborn but acquired. Man's correct thinking can derive only from social practice and from the practice in the three fields of the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment. Man's understanding can never be parted from practice. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates held that man's thinking was inborn and basically had nothing to do with Marxism-Leninism. Whereas our great teacher Chairman Mao's great doctrine that practice comes first as expounded in his "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" is the genuine theory of knowledge inherited and developed from Marxism-Leninism and the genuine materialist theory of reflection.

As Li Hai-hsien did, other members of the Party committee also fought battles one by one, totally discrediting revisionist fallacies one after another and making efforts to understand the viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought one after another. In criticizing the idealist transcendentalism, they added minor victories into a big victory and went from being unsystematic to being systematic, preliminarily mastering the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist viewpoint that practice was primary, the viewpoint that history was created by the people and the viewpoint that class struggle was the motive force pushing history forward, and continuously heightening their ability to distinguish between sham and genuine Marxism-Leninism.

3. <u>They make analysis and criticism in relation to the major problems of the new and old revisionism and strive to understand the basic problems of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought</u>.

The Editorial Departments of the <u>Jen-min Jih-pao</u>, the <u>Chieh-fang-chün Pao</u> and <u>Hung-ch'i</u> magazine pointed out in their article entitled, "Long Live the Victory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat": "It is precisely on this fundamental question of the dictatorship of the proletariat that all revisionism, from the revisionism of the Second International to modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its center, has completely betrayed Marxism."

In making criticism, they firmly grasped the important question of the betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat by new and old revisionism and, with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, went deep to every level to criticize and repudiate the towering crime of the new and the

old revisionism, which by the abominable means of using the "red flag" to oppose the red flag, tried to emasculate, alter and betray the most fundamental content of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and using such trash as the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of human nature," tried to weaken, undermine and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

After tearing off the masks of the old and the new revisionism and hitting at their vital points, they understood more deeply that: The fundamental problem in the doctrine of the state as contained in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by recognizing the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the people who continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can one be a real Marxist. The proletariat must use the gun to seize political power as well as to defend it. The people's army led by a Marxist political party is the most important of all factors in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing restoration of capitalism.

One of the Party committee members said: "We must strive to make a living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in relation to the basic question of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to smash the conspiracy of subversion by all class enemies at home and elsewhere. We vow to die in defense of the regime of the proletariat."

4. They closely link the fight against self-interest with the repudiation of revisionism, continuously wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, and consciously use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold their world outlook.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must fight against self-interest and repudiate revisionism" and "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." During the revolutionary mass criticism, this Party committee profoundly studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously destroyed self-interest and established devotion to the public, and remolded their world outlook.

Since last year, they have applied the Marxist-Leninist materialist dialectics five times in criticizing and repudiating bourgeois idealism and metaphysics, combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency," destroying "self-interest" and establishing "devotion to the public," continuously eliminating the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and establishing the revolutionary, scientific world outlook of the proletariat, thereby greatly heightening their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Kuo Shu-kung, political commissar of the logistics department, formerly thought that he joined in the revolution when he was 14 and he had gone through tests in battle and had been tempered in the great cultural revolution, so that he could rest on his laurels and work according to experience. Later, in the course of repudiating revisionism, he deeply realized: Imbued with this idea, he often would not go deep to investigate the conditions and would pay no attention to accepting new things and studying new problems. This was precisely a

reflection of idealism and metaphysics in himself, which, if not overcome thoroughly, would definitely hinder the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Accordingly, he perseveringly went into realities and into the companies to consciously remold his world outlook and intensively strengthen the revolutionized and militant development of the artillery unit. He vigorously led the cadres and the fighters to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to render fresh service for the people continuously.

This Party committee learned deeply in practice: The revolutionary mass criticism is a good classroom and a good method for profoundly studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The course of repudiating the old world is a course of the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most vivid and most practical education on ideology and political lines, and is also a test for seeing whether or not we have really grasped Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They were determined to continue to hold high the red banner of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary idealist transcendentalism and idealist conception of history pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, to criticize and repudiate their various reactionary fallacies and to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end!

* * *

"REDNESS" AND "EXPERTNESS"

Promote the Study of Technical Knowledge Under the Command of Proletarian Politics

- Steel Refining Workshop of Penhsi Steel Mill trains a group of red and expert technical backbone cadres and promotes the development of production as well as technical know-how

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

This report brings forth an important question: The broad masses of workers in enterprises must strive to study and grasp technical know-how.

"The relationship between redness and expertness and between politics and professional work is a unity of two opposites. We must repudiate the tendency to pay no attention to politics. We must oppose arm-chair politicians on the one hand and practical men who have lost their bearings on the other." This teaching of Chairman Mao points out clearly the orientation to use.

Politics controls the over-all situation and is therefore the commander and soul. Giving prominence to politics means to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to combine the idea of the over-all situation of the revolution with the work of one's post. We must repudiate the revisionist viewpoint of "technology first" because it promotes expertise without redness and could lead people onto the evil road. However, the tune of "technology is useless" is also very wrong because politics only commands and motivates technology but does not replace technology. To make politics and technology antagonistic to each other and to disregard the role of technology is tantamount to disregarding the role of redness and expertness and disregarding the great significance of doing the work of one's post well under the command of politics. Under the command of proletarian politics we promote the study of technical knowledge and "continuous betterment of technology" so as to make every comrade an expert in his job. The purpose of being red and expert is to make technology serve proletarian politics, serve the consolidation of the foundation of socialist economy, and, in the final analysis, serve the dictatorship of the proletariat.

*

(Our own dispatch) "Study your technical knowledge well for the sake of revolution and learn your skill well for the sake of the people!" It was under this slogan that the steel refining workshop of the Steel Mill of Penhsi Steel Corporation developed its activities in the study of production technology.

During the past two years they turned out a group of red and expert technical backbone cadres who effectively promoted the development of production and technology. In 1969 the workshop fulfilled the state production target two months ahead of schedule and in 1970 it began its 1971 production 100 days ahead of schedule.

At the beginning there were various living ideas concerning the question of whether it was necessary to study production technology. Some comrades who were unhappy with such a counter-revolutionary revisionist line as "technology first" did not approve of studying production technology. Some of the young workers, influenced by the erroneous idea of "technology is useless" did not want to study production technology. And some cadres who were afraid of making the mistake of not giving prominence to politics did not support the study of production technology. But most of the comrades thought that the study of production technology, elevation of the technical standards and promotion of the development of production were important measures leading to the building of socialism with more, faster, better and more economical results.

Grasping this question, the revolutionary committee developed a great debate in the workshop, in which they energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "technology first," with such variations as "technology is useless" among other black trash. Old workers pointed out in the repudiation: In the past when bourgeois technological "authorities" monopolized technological power, they spared no effort to promote "technology first," saying preposterously, "Factories have to be run by people who know technology they said "technology is useless." Actually although the two tunes sounded different, they had one and the same purpose, namely, to prevent us workers from grasping technological power so that they could continue to monopolize it and continue to exercise dictatorship over us working class.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation everybody drew a clear demarcation line between the study of technology for the sake of revolution and "technology first." As a result, a vigorous situation quickly emerged, in which all the old workers, young workers, and technical personnel in the workshop taught technology to one another, learned technology together,helped one another and elevated technical standards together.

But soon afterward, some people thought that since study of technical knowledge was definitely for the sake of revolution, then it would suffice if they studied technical knowledge well. Consequently they changed from their original attitude of being unwilling to study technical knowledge to one of burying themselves in the study of technical knowledge. In fact they even spent the hours put aside for "studying everyday" discussing technical questions as well.

Upon discovering this tendency the leadership followed Chairman Mao's teaching "As soon as we slacken our ideological and political work one slight bit, economic and technical work will definitely slip onto the evil road" and developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They energetically repudiated the bourgeois road of being white and expert in which one buried

oneself in technology without paying any attention to politics. They also repudiated the viewpoint of pure technology which thought "a new skill can guarantee a living anywhere and technical knowledge guarantees one's livelihood forever."

Then the leadership grasped the intensification of political and ideological education and the clarification of the orientation of the study of technical knowledge as an important fundamental task. Even when work was heavy and little time was available, they persevered in "studying everyday" and holding "discussion and application meetings" and "meetings for struggle against self-interest and repudiation against revisionism." By putting the attitude toward the study of technical knowledge in the right perspective the leadership ceaselessly promoted the students' ideological revolutionization, eliminated rightist interferences and interferences which assumed a "leftist" form but were actually rightist, and guaranteed the study of production technology under the command of proletarian politics.

Although it has been only two years since the steel refining workshop developed its study of production technology, outstanding results have been achieved.

Study of production technology quickly turned out a group of technical backbone cadres. Before the cultural revolution technological power was in the hands of a small number of bourgeois "authorities" who spared no efforts to push forward Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They did not use technical know-how to serve socialist construction but used technical know-how to serve as a ladder to personal fame instead. As a result, during the past decade or so this workshop only turned out two new kinds of steel which were still not put into normal production. But during the past two years the workers elevated their own technical standards and successfully trial-manufactured 39 new kinds of steel by relying on their red hearts and their own skill in close coordination with the experimental workshop. In the meantime all these new kinds of steel were put into production and five of them filled some blank spots in the metallurgical industry of our country.

Before the movement of studying production technology, most of the young workers in the steel refining workshop could not take over a shift and work independently; so there was a phenomenon of "old workers worked and young workers watched." But study of production technology elevated the technical standards of the young workers. Now they not only can take over a shift and work independently but have also mastered the fundamental principles of refining. At present more than half of the number one and number two men in the workshop are young workers and most of the workers at the Number One Youth Furnace are young ones capable of refining not only common alloy steels but also high-class alloy steels.

Elevation of the technical standards of the broad masses of workers has also raised their socialist enthusiasm and creativeness in production. A mass movement of modifying old equipment and fully digging up latent capabilities was launched in the workshop. In this steel refining workshop

all the refining furnaces were made in the 1930's. Productivity was low and electric power consumption was high. This gravely hindered the development of production. So the workers closely combined the study of production technology and scientific research with the solution of practical production problems, pooled their wisdom and efforts together, and combined native and foreign methods according to local conditions. Thus, in only two months' time they modified all the furnaces in the workshop and doubled their productivity.

Now the teachers who consist mainly of old workers with three-in-one participation by revolutionary cadres and technicians teach as well as listen. As a result, they have successfully changed the past situation of "three separation" that prevailed during the period of spare-time instruction. This change is favorable for the realization of Chairman Mao's great instruction "Laboring people must be turned into intellectuals and intellectual elements turned into laborers." In this way old workers can gradually master theories concerning the construction of equipment and refining which helps to elevate their practical experience to the level of intellectual knowledge. In the meantime, technical personnel can also gradually master the manipulation of the equipment which also helps them to integrate their intellectual knowledge with practice. Furthermore the cadres can also increase their knowledge concerning production technology and their understanding of problems in connection with production technology which helps to improve enterprise management.

Study of production technology not only enables the technical personnel to develop their skill but also gives them the opportunity to receive re-education from the working class so as to promote their change in world outlook. By listening to the old workers' condemnation of the deprivation of their right to study technical knowledge in the old society the technical personnel are led to sharpen their understanding of the orientation of serving socialism. By listening to the old workers' repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line such as "experts ruling the factories", etc., the technical personnel confirm their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By listening to old workers' lectures which were filled with practical experience the technical personnel put in correct perspective their attitude of learning humbly from the working class.

One of the technicians who believed only in himself without believing in the masses and trusted only the books without trusting practice conducted five experiments for a new product; but he failed every time. However, he succeeded finally after an old worker helped him to elevate his ideological understanding and modify his plan for the experiments. This also further heightened the technician's self-consciousness in receiving re-education from the working class and remolding the world outlook.

Practice during the past two years shows that promotion of the study of technical knowledge under the command of proletarian politics is greatly useful for the training of a technical force among the working class, the remolding of the ideology of the technical personnel, the enhancement of the role of the technical personnel and the development of production and technology in enterprises.

* * *

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Strengthen Line Struggle Education for CYL Members and Youths

- Party committee of Wuchang Shipbuilding Yard energetically unfolds class education activities and continuously heightens the initiative of League members and youths in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, Apr. 8) Guided by Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to train and create millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause," the Party committee of Wuchang Shipbuilding Yard has constantly given League members and youths ideological and political line education to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From the practice of struggle, the Party committee of this factory has come to understand deeply that the most basic thing to the healthy growth of the younger generation is to give them a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and heighten continuously their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution and their initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, in conducting ideological and political line education, they have seriously organized League members and youths to study Chairman Mao's writings on the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in a socialist society and study the history of two-line struggle in the Party. They have also seriously conducted class education and education in revolutionary traditions for the benefit of the League members and youths. In launching class education activities, they invited old workers with bitter experience of the old society and deep hatred for it to tell the League members and youths of the exploitation and oppression they suffered in the old society, and mobilize the League members and youths to write the history of families which have since changed their lot for the better, the history of a factory's development and the history of individual growth. Through these activities, the young people have further deepened their profound proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and enthusiastically voiced the determination to stay forever loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao in the resolute implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A Communist Youth League member of the No. 1 Workshop is a descendant of a revolutionary martyr. In the past, under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," he was not highly conscious of class struggle and line struggle and erroneously thought that as one with good family background, he could take it easy in ideological remolding. This time, together with his whole family he recalled the family's revolutionary history and the pathetic life in the old society and

seriously studied the history of two-line struggle in the Party. He came to understand deeply that we could never forget about class struggle and two-line struggle and must seriously remold the world outlook and heighten the consciousness of continuous revolution and be forever loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thereafter, with problems related to the three major revolutionary struggles in mind, he applies himself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. He gives a very good showing in class struggle.

In giving League members and youths ideological and political line education, the Party committee of the factory has paid attention to leading them to do the following.

In line with ideological reality and with regard to such questions as what kind of a League organization should be built, what kind of a successor we should train ourselves to be, what kind of a road should be traversed by the youths, etc., the League members and youths vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's towering crime of snuffing out the mass movement for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among youths and corrupting youths with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist sinister trash, and vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister "Self-Cultivation" and "six theories." This gave the League members and youths a profound education.

When transferred from the school to the factory, a League member of the No. 2 workshop had his heart set on doing a particular kind of work so as to make himself a "technical vanguard." Later, assigned a job of forging, he considered iron work a "menial" job requiring no technique and providing no future. He was not in the best of spirits. Through a criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of fusion of public and private interests" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, he heightened considerably his line struggle consciousness. Thereafter, he aroused the revolutionary spirit in himself and occupied his mind with great revolutionary goals, closely linking his everyday work with the great revolutionary cause. Now, he not only has a keen passion for his own job but also takes an active part in revolutionary mass criticism. He has become an activist of the factory in making revolution and promoting production.

To further heighten the League members' and youths' initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of this factory in giving line education has energetically led the League members in "unfolding a struggle between proletarian and non-proletarian ideas." Meanwhile, they mobilize the masses to involve the League members in heart-to-heart talk activities to help the League members remold their world outlook seriously. This enables many League members and youths to make much greater progress in ideological revolutionization. There have appeared many moving deeds marked by a display of no fear for either hardship or death.

One day, in the place where the acetylene-cutting group of the processing work section of the No. 6 workshop kept their oxygen tanks, a tank suddenly burst into flames threatening a general explosion. At this critical moment,

to protect the state's property and the lives of other comrades but completely disregarding their own personal safety, young workers Tai Li-han and Chao Nien rushed without the least hesitation to lift the fire-spitting cylinder straight out of the workshop, thus preventing a serious explosion.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Rule Young Workers' Spare-Time Life

- The Party committee of Shanghai Boilers Factory energetically gives play to the Communist Youth League organization's role and makes the CYL members' and young people's spare-time life rich and colorful, thus enabling young workers to grow more healthily

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, April 8) The Party committee of Shanghai Boilers Factory has energetically given play to the CYL organization's role and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to League members' and young people's spare-time life, thus enabling the young workers to grow more heathily.

The young workers of Shanghai Boilers Factory represent 45 percent of the entire staff of the factory. Among them over 700 Communist Youth League members are mostly middle school graduates who have recently joined the factory. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are brimming over with vim and vigor and are playing a shock role in making revolution and promoting production in the factory.

To cultivate better successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committee of the factory has taken as an important task of the Party the proper handling of the League members' and youths' spare-time life after an 8-hour work day. The members of the factory Party committee have men specially assigned to the job. The Communist Youth League organization has also played a great role in this respect as it helps the factory Party committee to make the League members' and youths' spare-time life rich and colorful in line with the characteristics of the young people.

The factory Party committee first helped the CYL members and youths in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works during their spare time. In June 1969, the League members and youths of the tools workshop of this factory formed themselves on their own initiative into a philosophy study group to study assiduously Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts in their spare time. The Party committee and the League committee of the factory immediately popularized their experience. In various League branches of the factory, they very rapidly set up 80-odd spare-time study groups. A system for the spare-time study of Chairman Mao's works was established. The League members and youths devoted to study constantly called discussion-application meetings to exchange what they had learned in study and their understanding and formed a backbone force for the proper handling of the 300-odd revolutionary mass criticism special columns and "study sections" on exhibition in the whole factory. Over the past year and more, through studying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts and the history of the two-line struggle in the Party and the new Party Constitution, they have continuously stimulated ideological revolutionization.

Second, to counter the League members' and youths' lack of production experience and the low level of their technical know-how, several main production workshops set up "spare-time red professional study classes" aimed at organizing them to devote spare time to the study of politics and the study of production techniques in the light of reality. Many young people joined the workers' spare-time night school run by the factory. After study, many people have got a grasp of such techniques as sketching and drawing, making calculations and the designing of simple parts. Such an approach has also opened up a way for the training of workers' technical teams.

Third, the League members and youths are mobilized to launch cultural and recreational activities energetically. Over the past year and more, the factory has operated for five terms a study class for the popularization of revolutionary model theatrical works and trained over 100 backbone elements for cultural and recreational activities. They have given many performances in support of the Party's central tasks. The Party committee and League committee of the factory have also mobilized League members and youths to make use of simple available equipment and locally available resources to open up playgrounds on their own for activities and launch various military training and athletic activities on a general basis.

Fourth, inspecting and visiting activities are organized. On festive occasions and holidays, League members and youths are organized for such activities as visiting exhibitions on class education, sweeping and paying homage to martyrs' tombs, listening to old Red Army fighters tell the history of revolutionary struggle, visiting old workers, comforting the sick, etc. Over the past year and more, they have organized activities for class education and education in revolutionary traditions on over 50 occasions.

By adopting the formula of "a link-up between factory and families," this factory has regularly called forums of League members' and youths' guardians and organized cadres and old workers to visit the homes of League members and youths, so that both guardians and the factory authorities can show concern for the youths' spare-time life.

To promote the healthy development of youths' spare-time activities under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of the factory has closely integrated the Party's central work with an effort to temper League members and young people in the political field. In arranging central tasks, they consciously line up jobs for various backbone teams connected with spare-time activities. Thus the League members and youths are enabled to launch activities in close association with the Party's central work and create very rapidly in the whole factory a strong wave of revolutionary public opinion to stimulate the development of the political movement in a continuously penetrating manner.

For instance, in the fight against waste, two League members' and youths' spare-time philosophy study groups of the metal workshop of this factory on their own initiative collected the ends of solder rods discarded by the soldering workers. Through a comparison and an analysis, they worked out the total quantity of the solder rods wasted by the factory every year. They then set

forth facts and reasoned things out and criticized the erroneous idea that "in a giant enterprise, a little waste would be harmless." Everyone was made to see clearly the need of "practicing economy in making revolution."

By letting Mao Tse-tung's thought rule the youths' spare-time life, Shanghai Boilers Factory has brought about a new atmosphere among the League members and young people. During their spare time, the League members and youths study, sing and unfold athletic activities full of enthusiasm. If a wrong idea should appear, it immediately meets with the resistance and the criticism of everyone. There develops a vigorous situation in which "good men and good deeds are praised and bad practices and evil trends are condemned; where one errs all come to his help and where a family has trouble, all give it a visit."

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"ECONOMIC CROPS"

Taking Grain As the Key Link, Vigorously Develop Economic Crops

by

Writing Team, Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1971)

The principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" put forward by Chairman Mao is the only correct principle for developing socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better, and more economic results. It points out clearly to us that we must place grain production in the first place, and at the same time settle two questions of arrangement:

The first one is to tackle appropriately the arrangement, within agriculture, for production of grain, cotton, oil seeds, bast fiber, silk, tea, sugar crops, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs, and miscellaneous items, and correctly handle the relationship between grain and other multiple economic crops;

The second one is the arrangement for agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production, and fishing.

The conscientious and thorough carrying out of this great principle and the proper tackling of these two questions of arrangement will enable us to develop agricultural production in an all-round and rapid way, to lay a firm foundation for the high-speed development of the entire national economy, and to create favorable conditions for the further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

Renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei had endeavored to carry out interference and sabotage of this great principle from the rightist and the "Leftist" sides with the evil object of restoring capitalism. For instance, the Hwaipei district which accounts for nearly one half of the farming acreage of Anhwei Province is not only an important grain producing area but also has relatively abundant production of various economic crops. Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei had at one time slashed many items of economic crops production in this area, absurdly saying that Hwaipei could not produce cotton, vigorously making attempt to "move northern cotton to the south," vigorously resorting to "money to take command" and "material incentive," and conspiring to lead the production of economic crops to a side-track. They not only sabotaged grain production, but also sabotaged multiple undertakings, causing damages to the construction undertakings of socialism and to the people's livelihood.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, but the remnant pernicious influence of revisionism has not been completely eliminated. There still exists the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines concerning the question of perseveringly taking grain as the key link and the development of economic crops.

Some comrades hold: The principal agricultural production is grain, and it will not affect the over-all situation whether you have economic crops or not, whether you grow more or less, and whether you reap more or less.

Such a view is one-sided and detrimental.

As far back as thirty years ago, Chairman Mao taught us: "Agricultural production takes first place in our economic construction work. It is needed to tackle not only the question of grain, but also the question of supply of cotton, bast fiber, sugar-cane, and bamboo as raw materials for various daily necessities such as clothing, sugar, and paper." This clearly explains that we should relentlessly grasp grain production and place it in first place, and that we should not relax the production of various economic crops.

Agriculture is the foundation of the development of the entire national economy. Although the role of foundation of agriculture is firstly expressed by grain, it is also expressed by economic crops. Without grasping the production of economic crops, many light industries will be like "cooking a meal out of nothing." So far, 70-80 percent of the raw materials for our country's light industry still comes from agriculture. The development of economic crops will directly promote the development of light industry. The development of agriculture and light industry will greatly promote the development of heavy industry with regard to capital funds and marketing. Furthermore, a number of economic crops and their products themselves are materials required by heavy industry and national defense industry. Some economic crops are important materials for export.

If we neglect the production of economic crops, refrain from placing them at appropriate positions under the premise of taking grain as the key link, then we may certainly impair the development of the entire national economy directly or indirectly, and affect socialist construction. Is this a minor affair that will not affect the over-all situation?

Under the premise of taking grain as the key link, the development of economic crops can utilize the rural labor force and resources is a more rational way and advance on production in depth and breadth. It can increase capital funds for production, enlarge public capital accumulation, speed up the mechanization of agriculture, and gradually raise the living standard of the broad masses of commune members. Some economic crops also directly provide high-quality manure for agriculture. All these create favorable conditions for the further development of grain production.

The mutual promotion and all-round development of grain production and economic crops production will be advantageous to the consolidation and development of socialist positions in the rural areas. For example, under the premise of taking grain as the key link, Liuhsi brigade of Lihsin hsien in the Hwaipei area vigorously developed various economic crops of cotton, oil seeds, medicinal herbs, and bast fiber, firmly grasped multiple undertakings, and the economic crops alone last year netted an income of nearly 20,000 yuan. Over the past few years, simultaneous with the gradual raising of the living standard of the commune members, the brigade also purchased two tractors, one truck, 35 diesel

engines, 57 water pumps, and 256 sets of small farm machines, and built by themselves an electricity-generating plant. As a result, the development of grain production was effectively promoted with the average per-mow yield exceeding 1,000 catties, and the collective economy was also ceaselessly consolidated and developed.

The idea that economic crops "have no bearing on the over-all situation" and "you can cultivate them or not" is usually prominent among some cadres in areas where economic crops are not the principal crops. In these areas, very little economic crops are grown, the technique of cultivation is usually backward, the yield is not high, and the people tend to regard economic crops as having no bearing on the over-all situation and not worth the effort. Actually, this is an erroneous metaphysical viewpoint.

It is natural that principal production areas of economic crops should conscientiously and thoroughly carry out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" so as to provide more and better products of cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops to the State. Areas where economic crops are not the main crops should also conscientiously and thoroughly carry out the principle, and appropriately arrange the production of economic crops with measures to suit the conditions of different localities.

Viewed from a commune, a brigade, the small acreages of economic crops do not "catch the eye." But viewed from a hsien, an area, a province and ultimately from the whole country, the accumulation of small amounts can become large quantities, and these crops play a not negligible and important role to the socialist construction of the State, and to meeting the livelihood needs of the people and commune members.

We must also see that the latent potentialities for production-increase in these non-principal production areas of economic crops are very great. If they are conscientiously grasped, they can rapidly boost production to a large extent. For example, Hoch'angwan production team of Linch'uan hsien in the Hwaipei area produced only 45 catties of ginned cotton per mow in 1968. In 1969, ideological revolutionization started a large development of production, and they devised measures to suit local conditions. They studied the advanced experience of other localities and undertook scientific farming, raising the per-mow yield of ginned cotton to 154 catties.

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the Linch'uan hsien revolutionary committee summed up and popularized their experience, led the people of the hsien to wage a struggle for one year. This enabled the 100,000 mow of cotton, or 6 percent of the farming fields of this hsien, to increase their yield by over 60 percent, exceeding the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" at one stroke, and the per-mow grain yield also exceeded the target in the "Program." These show that the potentialities for developing economic crops in these areas are great, and there are great prospects once the potentialities are grasped conscientiously.

Among the economic crops, major items such as cotton, oil seeds, sugar crops have an important bearing on the development of the entire national economy, and they should be continuously and actively developed according to plan.

Relatively minor items of economic crops should also be developed appropriately with measures to suit local conditions, and should not be neglected. Certain minor items of economic crops can be developed with remarkable results without requiring much farm land and capital outlay, as long as people attach importance to them. Take sunflower seeds and castor seeds for example. These are important edible oil seeds or raw materials for industry, and they can be planted on land in front of houses, in backyards, on dikes and embankments, and along river banks. If all the communes and teams attach importance to the growing of these crops, then our province alone could reap several hundred thousand piculs without difficulty. On the other hand, if we neglect them, then we shall bring about unnecessary losses to the building of socialism.

Some comrades hold: "Land, capital funds and labor are all limited. For the production of grain and economic crops, we can grasp only one and discard the other, and it is difficult to take care of them both."

This is also a metaphysical viewpoint. Indeed, the development of grain production and the development of economic crops contain a contradiction with respect to the use of land, manure, and manpower. But looking at the questions from the viewpoint of development, we find that they have the aspect of mutual promotion and mutual assistance. For instance, Hunghsing brigade of Tangt'u hsien expanded its rapeseed acreage by over 100 percent over the past few years,and raised the per-mow rapeseed yield by over 100 percent as compared with that reaped before the great cultural revolution, as a result of the scientific farming method. The development of rapeseed not only gives aid to the State in the form of large amounts of oil seeds, but also promotes production-increase of grain:

Firstly, income from it is increased by over 10,000 yuan each year, providing a favorable condition for public capital accumulation and for the improvement of the livelihood of commune members.

Secondly, it directly increases the large amount of supply of manure cakes, sufficient to provide base manure for 1,000 mow of late rice.

Thirdly, the ripening period of rapeseed is early. With the planting of rapeseed, the rice fields can also be planted with double rice crops, realizing three crops a year.

Over the past few years, this brigade has raised its grain output each year, and the per-mow yield last year reached 1,360 catties. Therefore, if we combine revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude, make unified planning and pay simultaneous attention, make over-all arrangement, and thoroughly implement the "Eight-Character Charter" for agriculture to make strenuous effort in scientific farming, then we shall be able to tap potentialities for production-increase ceaselessly, to correctly tackle the contradiction between grain production and economic crops, to enable the two items to make mutual promotion and mutual development.

Here, the basic question lies in the necessity to have a revolutionized leadership squad. Kuochuang brigade of Hsiaohsien in the Huaipei area, an advanced collective in our province in learning from Tachai, provides a good

example. Prior to 1965, this brigade had all along been a backward brigade with low yields of grain and cotton, due to the serious impurity of the leadership squad. Subsequently, during the storm of class struggle, they set up a leadership squad which had great revolutionary enthusiasm and had close association with the masses. They relentlessly grasped the struggle between the two classes, and the two lines, resolutely and thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously implemented Party policies, fully roused the masses, causing drastic changes in both production and revolution. Last year, with the natural disasters of a major hailstorm and continuous rainfall for over 40 days, they raised the per-mow yield of grain from 633 catties in 1969 to 1,030 catties, and the per-mow yield of the major economic crop of cotton from 124 catties to 185 catties.

Still some other comrades held that: It is safe to grasp grain but dangerous to grasp economic crops. They are afraid that the development of economic crops would promote the growth of spontaneous capitalism.

We must realize that the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms" and calls to give up farming to take up commerce pushed in the rural areas by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents still exert widespread and pernicious influence. In developing economic crops, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is still very sharp and complex. We shall certainly go on the side-track of capitalism if we refrain from giving prominence to proletarian politics, if we don't have the idea of developing economic crops for the revolution, and if we disregard the interests of the State and take "money as the key link." On this point we must exercise high vigilance. However, there is no necessary inner connections between the development of economic crops and capitalism. Whether it will promote the growth of capitalism or not depends on the pivotal question of what line is to be carried out.

That spontaneous capitalist influence is in objective existence is a necessary reflection of the class struggle during this historical period of socialism. Spontaneous capitalist influence will still be able to attack you, if you fail to exercise vigilance even though you may grasp only grain production without taking up economic crops. Fear is not a proper attitude for materialists. Historical experiences tell us that in developing the production of economic crops, we must relentlessly grasp the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. We must "ceaselessly spread the socialist ideology and criticize capitalist tendencies" among the broad cadres and masses, strengthen education in ideology and political lines, continuously, penetratingly, and persistently unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and thoroughly eliminate the "Liu poison." We must persistently carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously implement the Party's policies, and expel the rightist and the "Leftist" interferences.

In growing economic crops, it is necessary to take grain as the key link and make all-round development. It is necessary to meet the needs of the State, include them in State plan, and oppose "free growing."

In the sphere of marketing, it is necessary to fulfill State purchase tasks, oppose free buying and selling, and forbid speculative activities and profiteering.

In the sphere of income distribution, it is necessary to resolutely comply with the principle of paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the State, the collective, and the individual, increase public accumulation, give aid to grain production, and appropriately and gradually raise the individual income of commune members.

It is necessary to insure that food grain supply to the commune members of the economic crops growing areas will not be lower than the level of the nearby grain production areas. Commune members should be permitted to engage in small amount of household sideline production, under the condition that the development of the collective economy has been insured and has gained an overwhelming superiority.

It is necessary to draw a clear demarcation line between multiple undertakings and appropriate household sideline production in comparison with speculative and profiteering activities and the practice of giving up farming to take up commerce.

The result of these methods and the development of economic crops will not only not promote the growth of capitalist spontaneous influence but will certainly promote the consolidation and development of the collective economy of people's communes, and enable them to become more forceful in resisting and smashing spontaneous capitalist influence.

It is necessary to firmly strengthen leadership in order to correctly and thoroughly carry out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," and to actively develop economic crops with plans. It is necessary to conscientiously conduct investigation and research of the land, labor force, capital funds and other natural conditions of our own areas and our own units, make over-all planning and rational arrangement with measures to suit local conditions, simultaneous with the mobilization of the masses to unfold a struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the rural areas. It is necessary to pay attention to developing the role of the industrial and commercial sectors and to promoting the development of economic crops from various sides. It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously, grasp well typical models, and strengthen concrete leadership. When we pay attention to a principal tendency, we must also pay attention to another possible tendency covered up by the principal one, so as to insure the production of economic crops to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the present spring sowing season, we must "not miss opportunities to grasp production links, and achieve greater successes than those of last year." Simultaneous with our active grasping of grain production, let us conscientiously grasp well the production of various economic crops, promote the all-round development of agricultural production, and score still greater victories.

* * *

DOCK

Tsingtao Harbor Workers Build Mechanized Dock

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 15, 1971)

the workers of the tsingtao harbour built a big mechanized dock in two years by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. it takes only one and a half hours to load 10,000 tons of coal at this dock.

seventy-year-old tsingtao harbour did not have a single machine before liberation, owing to the reactionary rule by imperialism and the kuomintang. loading and unloading were done by hand. the dockers had to carry coal on a narrow gangplank and they often fell into the sea and some drowned.

after liberation, various kinds of mechanized facilities were installed to raise efficiency and working conditions improved. however, the handling capacity of the harbour still could not keep pace with the growing demand, which showed the vigorously developing socialist construction.

the revolutionary workers of harbour made a revolutionary suggestion in 1965 that they design and build a new dock themselves. but some bourgeois specialists opposed it, saying: "even with specialists and machines, it takes several years to build an ordinary dock. how can you workers build a mechanized one?" the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois specialists. they said: "under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, we are sure we can build a mechanized dock by our own efforts."

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by the great leader chairman mao swept the country in 1966. the dockers relentlessly criticized the revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi such as sole reliance on specialists and the slavish comprador philosophy. supported by the chinese people's liberation army men stationed at the harbour and the leading departments concerned, they set up a "three-in-one" designing group consisting of workers, revolutionary leading cadres and revolutionary technicians, and the designing work started.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics and relying on the masses, the designing group worked out a new mechanized working process of loading coal with chinese characteristics.

in designing the dockside, they mobilized the masses to put forward more than a dozen plans, which were carefully analyzed. they finally decided on one. it saved a great amount of manpower and material and at the same time speeded up the work.

the key part of the project started. 416 concrete blocks, each weighing 50 tons, had to be set in the sea to build the dockside which is 200 metres long and 20 metres high. over ninety workers who had not done this job before took part in making the concrete blocks. at first, they made only one a day. at the rate they were working, it would take more than a year to make all of them. they studied chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." this heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm.

they improved the method and machinery. as a result they could make 17 blocks a day. the quality was fine.

a skilled diving team was needed to lay the blocks in water 20 metres deep. but the harbour had only a few divers. some people suggested asking for help, but the divers were determined to fulfil the hard task themselves. a veteran diver at the age for retiring said: "i will not retire until the dock is built." two young demobilized armymen, communist party members, who were new divers with only a few months' experience, were determined to break the old rule that required three years of training of divers. they asked the leadership to let them dive.

the divers first of all had the task of levelling the foundation for the dockside at a depth of 20 metres under water. in order to lay the stone foundation they had to dig two metres deep into the sea bottom. the 4.5-metre wide, 200-metre long foundation must not be more than one centimetre off the level. working hard and with ingenuity, they made it with a deviation of less than 0.5 centimetres. when lowering the concrete blocks into the water, the divers broke up the old convention that such work should not be done on rainy and windy days. they persisted in working in poor weather. through the concerted efforts of the divers and other workers, they completed the work in a little over two months.

after the dockside was built, the water had to be drained and the ground between it and the land filled in. this called for 300,000 cubic metres of sandy earth, equal to the capacity of 100,000 trucks. they lacked the means of transportation and it was difficult for them to get so much earth. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them", they borrowed dredgers from the shanghai navigation channel bureau to dredge the mud outside the dockside to fill the place behind it, and at the same time, they mobilized the masses and waged a "people's war" to get the job done. all the workers, their family members, the p.l.a. men and the red guards took part. they pulled wheelbarrows and carried baskets from morning till night.

the ground after it was filled in was muddy. it would take two years for it to settle before construction could proceed, according to the old conventions. the workers said: "how can we complete the whole project in two and a half years since the settling will take two years." they held an on-the-spot meeting to discuss the matter. veteran workers, basing themselves on the theory that the oscillator is used in making prefabricated parts to cause cement and stones to precipitate, suggested this method. an experiment showed the method feasible. relying on the hard struggle of the revolutionary workers and with the help of the revolutionary people of the city, they built a bare dock in only eight months.

apart from the civil engineering work, they had to design, make and install scores of machines, including huge ones for pilling up and conveying coal. the machine repair workshop of the shipping bureau, which had only 100 workers, took on the job. they saw every part they made as a contribution to socialist construction and the world revolution.

making the machines required a lot of castings. the task was heavy and urgent. the casting group had at that time only ten workers. facing many difficulties, the comrades

studied chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they said: "since the foolish old man could remove the mountains bit by bit, we can surely make the several ten thousand castings." having no cupola they used the cupolas of some factories when these were not in use. they made all the castings needed in only seven months without affecting their routine repair work.

in order to speed up the work, the dockers adopted a method of installing and test running while designing and making.

after two years of hard work, the new dock was completed and in operation. the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of continuing the revolution and have made more than 100 technical innovations. they have set advanced records in loading 10,000-ton cargoes five times in a row.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mao Tsetung Thought Brings Changes for Minority People

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 15, 1971)

mao tsetung thought has brought profound changes in the thinking of the shen people living in the eastern part of fukien province in east china. they are working with revolutionary vigor to build their once poor mountain area into a new socialist countryside.

the shen nationality is a small nationality in china numbering only a hundred thousand people. before liberation, they were subjected to cruel class and national oppression. they lived in caves and ate wild fruit. led by the communist party of china, the shen people waged heroic struggles against the koumintang reactionaries in the early period of the 1930's during the second revolutionary civil war. revolutionary political power was set up in 70 per cent of the areas inhabited by the shen people in those days.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the shen people have lived a happy life since liberation in 1949. with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and the party, they have made hard efforts to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and to contribute their share to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. many activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged among them.

an outstanding example is poor peasant woman commune member lan feng-mei, who is admired by the revolutionary people for her firm revolutionary spirit.

50-year-old lan feng-mei lived in an abyss of misery in the old society. three members of her family were kidnapped by the koumintang reactionaries. she was forced to go begging from place to place. with liberation, chairman mao and the party saved her.

Lan feng-mei is grateful to chairman mao from the bottom of her heart. she began studying chairman mao's works in 1964. at that time, her village set up a political night school. braving wind or rain, she went there to study every evening. she helped the teacher arrange the school and took a motherly interest in the other women students.

it was hard for her to study since she was semi-literate. but she struggled to learn chairman mao's teachings word by word and sentence by sentence. the teacher gave them a quotation from chairman mao one evening. she could not remember it, so she went to her neighbour for help. she read the quotation time and again until she knew it by heart. she now knows the three constantly read articles and more than 100 quotations from chairman mao.

when she studied a teaching of chairman mao's, she would immediately apply it. when she studied chairman mao's teachings: "in order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity", she spread this to the other women commune members. following her lead, they joined the men in improving mountain slopes to open a new tea plantation of 6.67 hectares.

Lan feng-mei also educates the younger generation in mao tsetung thought. she often tells the young people in the brigade about how she makes a living study and application. she tells the children how the labouring people lived in the old society and why they have such a happy life today. she urged them to conscientiously study chairman mao's works and always follow him in making revolution. she is now the leader of the women's union of the brigade and has time and again attended conferences of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the administrative regional and county levels.

illuminated by mao tsetung thought, a generation of new people is maturing politically. one example is chung mao-ti, a young communist party member and leader of the chiulung production team. he has led the people in fighting the elements and changing the mountain area.

high on the mountain, the team's 7 hectares of land were scattered and the soil was poor. chung mao-ti and the rest of the team were determined to improve the land and grow two crops of rice a year. he led the team in collecting green manure. they decided to start raising pigs to have more organic fertilizer. he led some young people in quarrying stone to build pigsties. following chairman mao's teaching: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'", they worked hard on the mountain. once chung mao-ti hurt his hand, but he never stopped working. his comrades praised him as being harder than the stone. following his example, the team members built the pigsties in a few days.

in august of last year, the late rice was growing well when pests hit. the people were worried and some suggested asking the state for help. chung mao-ti told the team members how the tachai people worked hard and self-reliantly to contribute to the state. the team members were moved, saying: "the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants overcame many difficulties by relying on their own strength, and we can certainly wipe out the pests." the team members worked two days in the fields to eliminate the pests one by one. as a result, the output of late rice

surpassed that of early rice. the team's per hectare yield of grain in 1970 was more than 7.5 tons, as against three tons in 1969. total output was double that in 1969. after delivering agricultural tax, the team overfulfilled the state purchasing plan and, for the first time, had grain reserves. last year, the team planted 13 hectares to tea oil trees. it also got a good harvest of tea.

AGRICULTURE

China Promotes Production of Grain and Industrial Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

china is promoting the production of grain and such industrial crops as cotton, peanuts, rape seeds, sugar cane and sugar beets, in accordance with chairman mao's policy for developing socialist agriculture, namely, "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

grain production hit an all-time high in 1970 in total output and per unit yield, following good harvests for many years running. the output of cotton, peanuts, sugar cane and other industrial crops last year was considerably higher than in 1969.

chekiang province and the rural areas of shanghai achieved a cotton harvest averaging more than 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare. grain yield topped the target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the peanut producing provinces of hopei, shantung and honan in northern china had a good peanut harvest over large areas. these formerly grain-deficient provinces have become almost self-sufficient in grain.

northeast china's heilungkiang, kirin and liaoning provinces reported a considerable increase in soya bean output. kwangtung and fukien provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in southern china had a marked increase in sugar cane output.

northeast china is the country's major producer of soya beans and sugar-beets, the north china plain cotton and peanuts, the yangtze river valley cotton and rape seeds, the southeastern rolling land tea oil, and sub-tropical south china sugar cane.

the great leader chairman mao has always stressed the need for a diversified rural economy. he teaches: "agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction; it is by agriculture that we solve both the most important problem of food, and the problem of raw materials such as cotton, hemp, sugar cane and bamboo, which are needed for the making of clothes, sugar, paper and other necessities."

guided by the policies laid down by chairman mao for developing socialist agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country have brought about a many-sided

development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi did his utmost to oppose chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." at one time, he stressed grain production alone; at another time, he played up the importance of certain industrial crops at the expense of grain. he based himself not on the needs of national construction and the people's wellbeing but on profit-making. this counter-revolutionary revisionist line was aimed at restoring capitalism.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have always opposed this line. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, they thoroughly criticized and discredited it during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has helped them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and foster the idea of farming for the revolution.

a review of the country's agricultural development over the past two decades shows that chairman mao's great policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" is a scientific exposition of the law governing socialist agriculture. it reveals the dialectical inter-relationship between various branches of agriculture. grain and industrial crops are all inseparable links in a chain, with grain being the key link.

this great policy shows the direction in which china's socialist agriculture should develop. it is the party's guiding principle for agriculture. it will help raise agricultural production to a higher level and lay a good foundation for developing the entire national economy.

under the leadership of local revolutionary committees, the commune members in various localities have made over-all arrangements for the rational distribution and production of grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous crops. this in turn has promoted the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

large numbers of communes and brigades have achieved high yields in both grain and cotton and other industrial crops. many counties and administrative regions (comprising several to over a dozen counties), municipalities and provinces, too, have achieved an all-round development.

anhsiang county in hunan province is a model in faithfully implementing the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

before the cultural revolution liu shao-chi and his local agents advocated a mono-culture, saying that the contradiction between grain and cotton production for sowing acreage was "irreconcilable". influenced by this reactionary fallacy, anhsiang county grew less and less cotton, and grain output remained at some 3.75 tons per hectare for a long time. thanks to the revolutionary mass criticism which was conducted in the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants came to understand better the dialectical inter-relationship between grain and industrial crops as one of interdependence and mutual support, and that the simultaneous development of grain and industrial crops is vital to meeting the needs of the country's socialist construction, to consolidating

the collective economy and to satisfying the daily needs of the people. they were confident that the demands of the two kinds of crops for sowing acreage, fertilizer and manpower could be handled properly provided they brought into play their initiative and developed production in an all-round and rational way.

they meant what they said. the county last year achieved an average per hectare output of 6.3 tons and 0.76 tons for grain and cotton respectively, surpassing the previous records. pig-raising and fishery also made headway.

the mass movement to learn from tachai rose to a new high in china's rural areas during the cultural revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants concentrated on learning the basic experience of tachai by arming their thinking with mao tsetung thought and ever more consciously carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. with the revolutionary tenacity described in chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and taking the tachai people as their example, they fought the elements and made gigantic efforts to increase production of grain and industrial crops. last year the country's field improvement work surpassed that of any previous year both in scale and efficiency. a considerable amount of arable land was added by reshaping mountains and building dykes to keep back the sea tides. many areas eliminated aridity and water-logging which had been constant calamities by building reservoirs and pumping stations, digging ponds and dredging rivers. thanks to the peasants' hard work in building canals to wash out the fields, many places improved their alkaline soil.

the vigorous progress in mass scientific experiments has given great impetus to implementing the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." scientific experimental groups composed of experienced peasants as the main force, and revolutionary cadres, technicians or educated young people have been widely set up. they combine soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and make scientific experiments in accordance with the local characteristics of soil, climate and growth of crops. they have repeatedly studied the laws governing the growth of different crops and made great efforts to improve and cultivate good strains and popularize advanced agricultural techniques and good strains. many places have improved farming systems, done intensive farming and rational multiple cropping and interplanting, including planting grain in between rows of trees, and done multiple cropping, crop rotation and interplanting of grain and industrial crops. this has promoted all-round progress.

over the past few years the poor and lower-middle peasants have followed chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", set up agricultural machinery plans and striven for a higher level of mechanization in farming, drainage and irrigation. they have also expanded small local industries that serve farm production and thus greatly improved farming efficiency. the rural areas have made great efforts to raise pigs and plant green manure crops suited to the condition of each locality so as to increase the supply of fertilizer. many chemical fertilizer plants have been set up.

since the beginning of this year party organizations in china's rural areas have strengthened leadership over agriculture and paid still closer attention to the growing of grain and industrial crops. they have done a great deal in carrying out the party's rural policies and some have made overall planning for expanding the planting of industrial crops so as to get better harvests.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Addresses Special Message to His Nation on Khmer New Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, addressed here today a special message to the khmer nation on the occasion of the khmer new year.

the message said, on this jubilant day of our new year, i have the honour to extend ardent wishes to her majesty the queen, the buddhist clergymen and the beloved people of our kampuchea for their good health and victory over the adversity brought about by the capital crime of treason of lon nol, sirik matak and their ilk and the neo-colonialist aggression of u.s. imperialism.

i know perfectly well that the best new year "gift" the people of our country dream of is peace, the peace which has disappeared and become unattainable since the evil date march 18, 1970 (when the sinister coup was staged by lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng and in tam), the message said.

since that march 18, our country and people have been plunged (by the lon nol clique and its u.s. master) into the greatest misfortune, the greatest sufferings, the greatest destruction and the greatest humiliation in the history of our country.

nevertheless, the solution to the problem of restoring peace in cambodia is easy provided that we the khmers refuse to accept the principle of peace without national independence.

our people used to tell me that it is not worthwhile to live without national independence.

consequently, we may say that peace will be acceptable to the khmer people only when cambodia recovers its total independence, neutrality and territorial integrity as in the days before the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970.

otherwise, it is absolutely necessary that our people continue, under the banner of the n.u.f.c., their armed struggle against u.s. imperialism and the gang of super-traitors of phnom penh without compromise or retreat until these enemies of independent and neutral kampuchea are totally swept away from the soil of our country. the day of the final defeat of these enemies will also be the day for the restoration of peace justifiably desired by the people of our country.

the grand military "expedition" of the united states in lower laos, the message said, ended up in an ignominious total defeat before the sisterly people's forces of our p.a.f.n.l., the gravest, the most ruinous and demoralizing defeat that the aggressive armed forces of nixon and thieu-ky ever suffered.

after his numerous mercenaries suffered the terrible defeat in lower laos, on highway 9 and in khe sanh, nixon's popularity has descended to such a depth that it cannot be lowered any further, and his unpopularity risen to the highest.

therefore, the message added, our khmer nation may reasonably draw the conclusion --

firstly, that the americans, patrons of lon nol, sirik matak and ngoc thanh, will never vanquish the indochinese (khmer, vietnamese and lao) peoples;

secondly, that the day the americans can no longer use their armed forces to directly intervene against our people's forces will mark the end and ineluctable death of the lon nol-sirik matak regime; and

thirdly, that the day the "republic" of these big traitors dies will see the reestablishment ipso facto of peace in the whole of cambodia on the basis of national independence, neutrality, democracy and territorial integrity of our fatherland.

the key to the problem of restoring peace and national independence in cambodia lies in the elimination of u.s. imperialism from the khmer soil, that is to say, refusal to supply it with "connon-fodder" or cooperate with it politically and rejection of its neo-colonialism; in the repudiation of the fascist regime of lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-in tam-ngoc thanh; and in the return of the traditional policy of total independence and non-alignment of our country.

therefore, if the people in the zone yet to be liberated in cambodia desire a quick return of peace there, they should have the courage to overthrow one way or another (non-violent or violent) the present regime of phnom penh and put an end to the military, political and other cooperation with u.s. imperialism.

the message said, the lon nol-sirik matak mercenaries should refuse to die for the traitors and their imperialist masters and turn the barrels of their guns against the latter. they should rally to the n.u.f.c. where they will be welcomed.

the message said, the three indochinese peoples will certainly win final victory over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and sub-lackeys.

the message said, the n.u.f.c. is the unique and irreplaceable symbol of independent cambodia. it is the khmer people themselves.

that is why it is immortal. that is why the enemy can never defeat it, nor can they kill it.

that is why it will certainly eliminate the traitors lon nol-sirik matak to the last man and, after the elimination of these bestial traitors, it will bring to our khmer nation peace in honour, national independence, neutrality, democracy and territorial integrity, peace which all of us justifiably desire.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Cuba on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

a chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua left peking by air today for cuba on a friendly visit at the invitation of the national institute of sports, physical education and recreation of the republic of cuba.

the coach and players of the chinese women's basketball team are hu li-teh, tien wen-hui, li shih-hua, chang feng-chi, chen hsiu-shan, chao yu-ling, li mu-chen, hu shih-lin, liu chin-jung, li hui-lan, ho wen-jung, kuei yung-lan, wang jui-chen and jen huan-chen.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan and ling ching, as well as chinese players.

also present at the airport were mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy. charge d'affaires a.i. garcia gave a reception at the embassy on april 12 in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Royal Highness Princes Ashraf Pahlavi of the Kingdom of Iran Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, arrived here by special plane today for a friendly visit, at the invitation of the chinese government.

in company with the princess are a.r. ansari, deputy to the princess, and mrs. ansari; p.c. radji, assistant to the princess; and n. pezeshkian, secretary to the princess.

the distinguished iranian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the n.p.c. standing committee shih liang, lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih; and responsible members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, han nien-lung, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, ho ying and li chin. children presented bouquets to the princess.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the same plane were wang chen, deputy department director, wang hai-jung, responsible member of the protocol department, and lin ai-li, responsible member of the west asian and african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai to welcome them.

when the princess and the other distinguished iranian guests arrived in shanghai yesterday and left the city today, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, feng kuo-chu, member of the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee, and others. the municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests yesterday evening.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi of the kingdom of iran and her entourage.

during the meeting, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo warmly shook hands with the princess and the members of her entourage a.r. ansari and mrs ansari, p.c. radji and n. pezeshkian. guests and hosts were photographed together and had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, han nien-lung, wang chen, wang hai-jung, ho ying, lin ai-li, chi tsung-hua and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi of the kingdom of iran and her entourage.

present at the banquet were princess ashraf pahlavi; a.r. ansari, deputy to the princess, and mrs. ansari; p.c. radji, assistant to the princess; and n. pezeshkian, secretary to the princess.

premier chou en-lai and princess ashraf pahlavi proposed toasts at the banquet. premier chou en-lai toasted the health of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and the princess toasted the health of the leader of china chairman mao tsetung, the founder and leader of the chinese people's republic.

in his toast, premier chou en-lai said: "on behalf of the

chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished guests from iran, who have come to our country for a friendly visit.

"her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi is a friend whom we know well. we met each other in april 1965 during the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the bandung conference in indonesia. and now we are exceptionally happy to have the opportunity of meeting her royal highness the princess in peking.

"long-standing historical contacts and traditional friendship have existed between china and iran. friendly contacts between our two countries date back more than two thousand years. envoys from our country visited iran, opening up the road of communication between the east and the west, that is, the historically famous "silk road", and thus promoting political contacts and trade and cultural exchanges between china and iran.

"in modern times, particularly since world war ii, there have been fewer contacts between our two countries as a result of imperialist obstructions and sabotage. however, the chinese people have always followed with interest and attention the iranian people's efforts in their struggle against foreign aggression and for national construction. in order to safeguard state sovereignty and protect their national resources, iran, together with other members of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, have recently waged effective struggles against the western imperialist oil monopoly consortiums and won victory. we express support to your just struggle and sincere congratulations on your victory.

"both china and iran have been subjected to foreign aggression and oppression and have gone through similar sufferings, and both our countries were participants of the 1955 bandung conference. the ten principles formulated at the bandung conference have provided a good basis for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. we are deeply convinced that guided by the bandung principles, there are prospects for the development of the relations between china and iran. the present visit of her royal highness the princess and the other distinguished iranian guests to our country is a gesture of friendship to our people. our distinguished guests from iran may go and see different places of our country and have contacts with our people from various circles. we hope that your visit will contribute to the enhancement of the understanding and friendship between our two peoples and to the gradual development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

"we wish her royal highness the princess every success during this visit."

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in her toast, her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi said: "thank you, mr. prime minister, for your warm words of welcome.

"my companions and i are very pleased to be in your ancient capital at the gracious invitation of your government. we are all greatly looking forward to visiting, in the course of the next few days, various cities and provinces of your immense country, of admiring numerous relics of your past history and of inspecting modern landmarks of your peoples' impressive, recent accomplishments.

"but your invitation, for me personally, has two other equally significant aspects as well. in the first place, it has provided me with a most welcome opportunity to renew with you, a personal acquaintance which dates from the second bandung conference of 1965; and secondly, it has meant the fulfilment of an adolescent dream, namely, to visit your magnificent country and to learn at first hand more of its unique civilization and fascinating people.

"this reference to chinese civilization brings to my mind a characteristic which iran and china, for all their cultural uniqueness, share in common. each of us is the inheritor of one of history's most enriching civilizations, while at the same time both of us, though admittedly through different ways, are firmly dedicated to the achievement of the most rapid social and material progress for our peoples.

"i come to china, mr. prime minister, not at the head of an official delegation, but on a voyage of personal discovery. my remarks are therefore brief and should be regarded as non-political.

"but for the benefit of those who invariably attribute political innuendoes to any move, let me say this: my brother and sovereign, the shahanshah of iran, has always maintained that in this world of boundless diversity, coexistence and cooperation, based on principles of mutual respect and reciprocal goodwill, between countries with differing socio-political systems is perfectly possible. i believe my presence here amongst you bears testimony to the validity of this dictum.

"personal contact such as ours here today, inevitably lead to dialogue. dialogue may in turn lead to understanding, and understanding can subsequently find a path to friendship.

i know that, through this unpretentious visit, we already have taken the first step in that direction."

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the n.p.c. standing committee shih liang, lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih; and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, nan nien-lung, wang chen, wang hai-jung, hsia chih-hsu, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, wang an-chu, chen mu-hua, liu ching-tang, wang yu-ching and liang szu-yi.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to china and their wives were also present.

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi of the kingdom of iran and her entourage visited peking university this afternoon. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the university as well as worker, peasant and soldier students.

after the princess and the other distinguished iranian guests arrived in the university in company with lin chia-mei, wang chen and wang hai-jung, leading members of the departments concerned, they heard an account given by professor chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, of the changes the university has gone through and the achievements it has made in educational revolution in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this morning, the princess and the other guests paid a visit to the summer palace.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Honorary President of China-Japan Friendship Association, Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met all members of the friendly delegation to china of ocean shipping led by kamehachiro itano, sent by the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china ocean shipping agency and the chinese organizations concerned, including tung hua-min, wang wen-lin and pang chih-chiang.

haruhi takayanagi, liaison official in peking of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, was also present.

the delegation arrived here on the fourth at the invitation of the china ocean shipping agency.

Chinese, Japanese Table Tennis Players Play Friendly Matches in Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, Apr. 14, 1971)

the chinese and japanese table tennis players played friendly matches in the "prefectural physical hall" at osaka yesterday afternoon before more than 5,000 spectators.

the players of the two countries entered the arena amidst enthusiastic applause. they exchanged team banners. the japanese players presented badges to the chinese players.

before the matches began, yaichiro yamamoto, vice-president of the japan table tennis association and president of the osaka table tennis association, expressed in his speech warm welcome to the visiting chinese table tennis delegation. he said: i am firmly convinced that the friendly matches will bear rich fruits in promoting friendship between the people of japan and china.

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said in his reply speech that the chinese players were very glad to have another opportunity to learn from the excellent japanese players and exchange experience with them through friendly matches. he said that the chinese table tennis delegation were resolved to make new efforts together with the japanese friends to further promote friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

the chinese and japanese players competed in two men's singles, four women's singles and men's and women's team events. the matches proceeded in a friendly atmosphere in the course of which the spectators time and again warmly applauded the players of the two countries for their remarkable skill, their friendship and lofty styles.

at the end of the matches, sportsmen of the two countries warmly shook hands with each other and the spectators rose to their feet and greeted them with warm applause.

kinkazu saionji, bon shiraishi and other japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents watched the matches. crew members of the chinese freighters anchored at osaka, kobe and other ports also watched the matches.

after the matches, chinese player chuang tse-tung said in an interview with the japanese press that a friendly atmosphere prevailed during the competition which further strengthened friendship between the chinese and japanese players. the chinese players learnt a lot of experience from the japanese players through the competition.

the chinese table tennis delegation will leave osaka for kyoto this morning for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Led by Kaysone Phomvihan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

the laotian patriotic front delegation led by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, arrived here by plane today from moscow. members of the delegation are sanan souththichack, maysouk and thong savath kay kham phi thoune.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrades shen chien, jen yun-chung, hsiao huang, cheng kuo-tsai and ma ten-chuan.

heads of the diplomatic missions concerned were also present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Laotian Comrades-in-Arms on Occasion of Laotian New Year's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the laotian comrades-in-arms on the occasion of the new year's day of laos.

present at the banquet were kaysone phomvihan, leader of the laotian patriotic front delegation and vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and members of the delegation sanan souththichack, maysouk and thong savath kay kham phi thoune.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the chinese and laotian people. the chinese and laotian comrades-in-arms talked cordially and from time to time toasted the brilliant victories won in the past year by the laotian people and the people of the other indochinese countries in their against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the people of china and laos.

present were leading comrades of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments pai hsiang-kuo, nan nien-tung, ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang yu-neng, liu hung-hsien, chang hsiang-shan, hsieh hua, han tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping, wang yueh-hsi, lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming, hsiao huang and yin tso-chen.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

the all-china sports federation this evening gave a banquet in honour of the nigerian table tennis delegation led by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, proposed a toast at the banquet. he extended a warm welcome to the nigerian guests from africa. he said: the current visit of the nigerian table tennis delegation to china has brought the profound friendship of the nigerian people for the chinese people. we believe that the visit of our guests will certainly make contribution to promoting the friendship between the people of china and nigeria.

delegation leader efunkoya thanked the chinese hosts for inviting them to visit china. he said that they were deeply impressed with the sincere, warm hospitalities accorded them by the chinese friends wherever they went. he expressed the wish that the friendly relations between the people and sportsmen of nigeria and china would be further developed.

during the banquet, the sportsmen of the two countries recalled the expressions of friendship that were evident during their training together in the last two days and said that they would continue to learn from each other and exchange experience during the coming matches. they exchanged their signatures as a souvenir.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, chen shu-huai, sung ju-an, tsou po-hsien and wang fu-yung as well as coach of the chinese table tennis team hu hsu-hsien and players wang ta-yung, tien shu-yuan and li hsiao-tung.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Korean People's Struggle for Unification of Fatherland Is Bound to Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "the korean people's struggle for the unification of their fatherland is bound to win". the editorial reads in full as follows:

the fourth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea held its fifth session from april 12 to 14. entrusted by the workers' party of korea and the government of the republic, foreign minister ho dam delivered a report "on the present international situation and the promotion of the independent unification of the fatherland" in which he put forth an eight-point programme on the peaceful unification of korea. the supreme people's assembly also adopted an appeal to the fellow-countrymen, brothers and

sisters, and the personages of political parties and public organizations in the southern part of korea, calling on all patriotic forces to wage a common struggle for the realization of the peaceful unification of their fatherland. this important step taken by the korean workers' party and government with a view to promoting the unification of the fatherland reflected the earnest common aspirations cherished by the 40 million korean people and dealt a forceful blow at the criminal plot of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for committing aggression against korea. the chinese people resolutely support the programme of action and the solemn and just stand of the korean workers' party and government on the peaceful unification of korea and resolutely support the entire korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its stooge, the pak jung hi puppet clique, and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out: "to unify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay." "the entire people of north and south korea will firmly unite and vigorously fight against the u.s. imperialists and their stooges and thus surely frustrate the insidious machinations of the enemy to perpetuate the split of the nation, and unify the fatherland without fail."

u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal in dividing korea and obstructing its unification. during the past 20-odd-years when it entrenched itself in south korea, u.s. imperialism subjected the broad masses of people to ruthless repression and enslavement, fostered a fascist military dictatorial regime and turned south korea into its military base for aggression and a colony. though defeated by the heroic korean people in its war of aggression against korea, u.s. imperialism has not only hanged on in south korea, but also carried out repeated war threats and military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea. of late, u.s. imperialism, under the cloak of "reduction of u.s. troops", frantically reinforced its forces of aggression and stepped up its military deployment in south korea in a plot to perpetuate its occupation of south korea and seek a chance to undertake a new military venture. in view of this, the eight-point programme makes it clear that it is necessary "to make the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south korea" and "to abolish and declare invalid the 'south korea-u.s. mutual defence pact'." this is the key to the independent realization of national unification by the korean people themselves.

on the very day when the korean workers' party and government put forth the eight-point programme, the spokesman of the u.s. department of state lost no time in coming out with a statement that the demand for the withdrawal of u.s. aggressor troops from korea is something "unacceptable". the brief statement laid bare once again the aggressive ambition of u.s. imperialism and its fiendish features in undermining and obstructing the peaceful unification of korea.

what merits attention is that u.s. imperialism is making use of japanese militarism as an accomplice in its aggression against korea. besides stretching its aggressive talons into south korea long ago, the ambitious japanese militarism is attempting to invade the democratic people's republic of korea. sato, yasuhiro nakasone and their ilk have made the rabid outcries that korea is an "advance post" of japan and that japan "should take pre-emptive measures for attack" against korea. japanese militarism has become a dangerous enemy of

korea's independence, sovereignty and national unification. it is an important component part of the korean people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland to smash the conspiratorial activities of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for aggression against korea and to abolish the "japan-rok treaty".

the south korean people who are living in an abyss of suffering have, for a long time, waged a heroic and unyielding struggle against the sanguinary rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. the patriotic and democratic forces in south korea are growing strong daily. the broad masses of people have raised such slogans as "unification is the only way to life" and "let's go north, come south, let's meet at panmunjom exclamation" they would not tolerate the crimes of the u.s.-puppet clique in splitting korea for long. no force whatever can restrain these national aspirations of the south korean people for an early realization of the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

the korean people's struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the unification of their fatherland is not isolated. the chinese people, the people of the three indochinese countries, the peoples of asia and the revolutionary people throughout the world side with the korean people and resolutely support their just patriotic struggle. we are firmly convinced that the 3,000-li expanse of korea with all its beautiful rivers and mountains will be unified and that the 40 million korean people will enjoy their reunion.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Joint China-Vietnam Boundary Railway Commission Meets in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 14, 1971)

the joint china-viet nam boundary railway commission held its 13th meeting from april 2 to 12 in hanoi. a new boundary railway agreement and a protocol of the 13th commission meeting were signed.

the meeting, which was attended by a chinese railway delegation and a vietnamese railway delegation, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the ministry of communications and transport of viet nam and chen liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to viet nam, gave banquets to celebrate complete success of the meeting.

the chinese railway delegation left here for home today.

Vietnamese Trade Union Delegations Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

nguyen duc tinh, head of the delegation of the viet nam federation of trade unions and member of the presidium of the executive committee of the federation, and nguyen duy ninh, member of the delegation and staff member of the international department of the federation, and hoang van than, head of the delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions and member of the executive committee of the federation, left here for home by air today, after concluding a friendly visit to china.

warmly seeing off the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; and hsing jen-hsien, leading functionary of a department concerned. also present to see off the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were comrades on the chinese workers' delegation led by wei ping-kuei, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the conference of representatives of anshan revolutionary workers, who had just been back from visiting romania.

present at the airport were bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

during their stay in peking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the peking printing and dyeing mill, the peking miniature electric motor plant, the hsicheng district no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory and the miyun reservoir.

delegation head nguyen duc tinh and delegation head hoang van than made reports at a factory-wide welcoming meeting held by the workers of the hsicheng district no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory. they told the worker comrades about the brilliant victories the vietnamese armymen and people had won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. their reports were warmly welcomed.

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Table Tennis Delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met all the members of the table tennis delegations of canada, colombia, england, nigeria and the united states, and had a friendly conversation with them. these delegations have come to china for a visit on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

the leaders of the delegations are margaret walden, secretary general of the canadian table tennis association; pedro garcia, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association; charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association; adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association; and graham steennoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association.

when the guests of the various countries entered the meeting hall, premier chou en-lai and leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, wu hsiao-ta and tsou po-hsien shook hands with them in welcome, and had photographs taken with each of the delegations.

at the meeting, premier chou en-lai, first of all, on behalf of the chinese people and government, extended welcome to the table tennis delegations of canada, colombia, england, nigeria and the united states for their visit to china.

premier chou en-lai said to the canadian friends: "you come from a country that recently established diplomatic relations with us, from the motherland of doctor bethune whom the chinese people know so well. we welcome you." delegation leader margaret walden said that they were very happy to come to china and everybody was pleased with the hospitality of the chinese people.

when premier chou en-lai greeted the colombian friends from the far coast of the ocean, delegation leader pedro garcia said that though colombia and china were far apart, friendship between the people of the two countries would be steadfast once it was established. premier chou en-lai said he believed that the friendship between the chinese and colombian people would continue to grow.

premier chou en-lai congratulated the english table tennis delegation on its success in the 31st world table tennis championships. delegation leader charles murton wyles said that the young english players were pleased to have the chance to visit china, for this would lead to more contacts between the young people of england and china.

in his conversation with the nigerian guests, premier chou en-lai said with delight: "following the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, you have come from the east coast of the atlantic to the west coast of the pacific and we welcome you." delegation leader

adegboyega adedowale efunkoya said that during their stay in china they were extremely struck by the deep sense of friendship of the chinese people for the nigerian people and that they were very pleased with this. premier chou en-lai expressed the hope that nigerian friends would often come to visit china.

in his conversation with the u.s. table tennis delegation, premier chou en-lai said: "contacts between the people of china and the united states had been very frequent in the past but later they were broken off for a long time. your visit to china on invitation has opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries. we believe that such friendly contacts will be favoured and supported by the majority of the two peoples." delegation leader graham steenhoven and members of the delegation spoke highly of the hospitality of the chinese people and said they were glad that their delegation was able to visit china.

at the meeting, the friends from colombia, nigeria and other countries said they expected chinese sportsmen to visit their countries. premier chou en-lai thanked them for their invitation, saying: "we will work for its realization. at the same time, we, too, hope that more friends will come to visit our country." he pointed out that through the exchange of friendly visits, the exchange of experience and learning from each other, the sportsmen of various countries would surely help promote friendship between the people of their countries.

at the end of the meeting, premier chou en-lai asked the friends from the various countries to convey the regards of the chinese people to the people of their own countries upon returning home, and shook hands with all members of the delegations when they took leave.

members of the table tennis delegations present on the occasion were:

members of the canadian table tennis delegation -- men players errol caetano, larry lee and derek wall, women players helen simeri, violetta nesukaitis and joyce hecht, and fellow travellers florence inward, leah neuberger and norman hecht;

members of the colombian table tennis delegation -- team captain and coach jose lombana gaitan, men players jose perez, carlos valencia, mario oscrio and jorge h. arango, women players jeannette cifuentes and ligia velez, and joan g. posada and fabio gutierrez, correspondents travelling with the delegation;

members of the english table tennis delegation -- coach bryan reginald merrett, men players william alan hydes, trevor norman taylor and l. anthony clayton, and women players jill patricia shirley and suzanne pauline piddock;

members of the nigerian table tennis delegation -- phillip adekunle santos, samuel wilson and babatunde obisanya; and

members of the u.s. table tennis delegation -- chairman of the international committee of the u.s.t.t.a. j. rufford harrison, vice-president of the u.s.t.t.a. tim boggan, delegate to the congress of the international table tennis federation george buben, team captain jack howard, men players john tannehill, errol resek, glenn cowan and george braithwaite, women players connie sweeris, judy bochenski and olga soltesz; mrs. buben, mrs. resek and dick miles.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned tsao cheng, li meng-hua, wang lei, chang wen-chin, ling ching, chen chu, yuan lu-lin and hsing jen-hsien; coaches of the chinese table tennis team chiu chung-hui, hu ping-chuan and tsen huai-kuang; players chou pao-chin, yang chun, sheng hsin-hua, liu ya-chin, shih feng-ling, wang shih-hui, yu yi-tse, li teh-yang, chen chin-tang and li cho-min; and interpreters chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, wang chia-tung, lou ta-peng and shen yun-ao.

canadian, british, american and japanese correspondents who have come to china to cover the activities of the table tennis delegations and some foreign resident correspondents in peking were also present.

Table Tennis Delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and United States See Revolutionary Modern Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

the visiting table tennis delegations of canada, colombia, england, nigeria and the united states attended a soiree here today and saw a performance of the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" presented by the peking opera troupe of peking, at the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

attending the soiree were: the canadian table tennis delegation led by margaret walden; the colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia; the english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles; the nigerian table tennis delegation led by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya; and the u.s. table tennis delegation led by graham steenhoven.

also present were j.m. fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, and richard samuel, first secretary of the office of the british charge d'affaires in peking.

the soiree was held in a hall within the great hall of the people. the foreign friends warmly applauded the performance time and again.

the foreign friends were accompanied by leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the other organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, wang lei, ling ching, ho kung-kai, yuan lu-lin, yu chih-chao and yin tao-chen.

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1971)

the u.s. table tennis delegation led by granam steenhoven left here for shangnai by air this morning, after concluding its visit to the city.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yu chih-chao, as well as coaches of the chinese table tennis team wang chuan-yao and sun mei-ying and players, including chou pao-chin, yang chun, sheng hsin-hua, li ten-yang, chou shu-sen and cheng chi-yi.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited tsinghua university and held a forum with some teachers and students. the delegation went round factories run by the university. it also visited the great wall and the summer palace.

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* NATIONAL *
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FISCAL-MONETARY SYSTEM

Capitalism Will Surely Perish, Socialism Will Surely Prosper

- Sharp contrast between two kinds of finance and money under two social systems

by

Yin Hang (尹 杭)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1971)

Commenting on the general features of the international situation near the end of the fifties, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The enemy is rotting away day by day while we get better and better day by day." The unfolding of history eloquently proves this wise conclusion of Chairman Mao.

Economic crises and financial-monetary crises have broken out again and again in imperialist countries headed by the US in the past more than ten years, and the capitalist system is more and more seriously ill. But in socialist China led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the national economy is developing vigorously, finance and the currency have been stable for a long time, and there is a picture of booming prosperity. The different fates of the two kinds of finance and money under two social systems form a sharp contrast.

Financial-Monetary Crises That Shook the Capitalist World

The most prominent, most important change in the realm of capitalist finance and currency is the drastic decline of the American dollar from its predominant position. This fully exposes the debilitated nature of US

imperialism which outwardly appears strong but is drying up at the core. It also shows that the capitalist system has already entered an extremely deep general crisis.

Utilizing its economic strength which had grown in war, US imperialism equated the American dollar to gold after the Second World War and forced the other capitalist countries to maintain their currencies at a fixed ratio to the American dollar, forming a capitalist monetary system with the American dollar as the kingpin and intensifying its control and plundering of other countries. At the end of 1949 the gold collected by US imperialism reached US$24,600 million, about 70 percent of the total gold reserves of the capitalist world at the time.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out as early as 1947: "The war boom in the US is only a temporary phenomenon. Its great power is only superficial and temporary."

Owing to US imperialism's frenzied expansion of armaments and continually launching wars of aggression after the war, its balance of international payments began to show a deficit from 1950, and by the end of 1959 its gold reserves had already dwindled to US$19,500 million.

In the sixties, the international payments situation of the US deteriorated further, with gold flowing out in a steady stream and the creditability of the American dollar falling drastically. Western European countries represented by France, whose economic strength was growing by comparison, rose to resist US imperialist domination, opening challenging the hegemonic position of the American dollar. They repeatedly exchanged the large amounts of American dollars which they had accumulated for gold in the US, whipping up a crisis of frantic buying of gold and pushing the American dollar further into a precarious position.

By the end of 1970, American gold reserves were reduced to US$11,070 million, or only a little over one-fourth of the total gold reserves of the capitalist world, while American dollar deposits owned by foreign countries (i.e., short-term external debts owed by the US) rose sharply to US$49,000 million from a US$19,400 million in 1959. In other words, the existing gold reserves of the US are not enough to pay off one-fourth of the short-term external debts it owes. The so-called "Gold Dollar Empire" has become a hollow tree.

Following the drastic decline of the American dollar, the whole capitalist monetary system is steadily disintegrating.

Another remarkable sign of the capitalist financial-monetary crisis is the malignant development of inflation in imperialist countries headed by the US.

In the principal capitalist countries, prices have been rising ever more sharply in the recent several years. According to officially released and greatly minimized figures in the US, the general price index of consumer goods has risen 26 percent in the sixties. In the five years preceding the enlargement of the war of aggression against Vietnam, the average annual increase was

1.3 percent. In the four years from 1965, when US imperialist chief Johnson enlarged the war of aggression, to early 1969, when he stepped down, it rose by 12 percent, with the average annual increase at 3 percent.

When Nixon assumed office in January 1969, he energetically made it known that he would regard the "arresting" of inflation as a "top priority problem" to be solved. He also repeatedly boasted that through the adoption of increased taxation, raising of interest rate, and other so-called economic "belt tightening" measures, continued inflation would be checked within a few months.

However, in the two years after he assumed office, the price of consumer goods in the US rose sharply by almost 12 percent, averaging almost 6 percent a year. The purchasing power of an American dollar at home has now fallen to the equivalent of $0.73 in 1959 or the equivalent of $0.35 before the war in 1939.

The situation in other capitalist countries is equally gloomy. In the sixties the price of consumer goods in Japan rose by 68 percent. It also rose by 46 percent in France, 41 percent in Great Britain, and 28 percent in West Germany. Although they also carried out so-called "tightening," prices in December 1970, when compared with those one year ago, showed a rise of 8.3 percent in Japan, 7.9 percent in Great Britain, 5.3 percent in France, and 4 percent in West Germany. Malignant inflation has become a disaster from which the capitalist countries cannot escape.

The capitalist financial-monetary crisis is also remarkable in that storms of the crisis come one after another continuously and that they are fierce in intensity and on a formidable scale. In particular, in less than two years beginning from November 1967, a crisis that shook the capitalist world broke out five times. The British pound sterling and the French franc were forced to be devalued one after the other, and more than 40 currencies were also devalued in consequences. Each time the crisis erupted, American dollars as well as pound sterling and other currencies were sold in huge amounts in the Western markets in return for gold, dealing a heavy blow to the American dollar.

In the storm of the crisis that broke out in March 1968, the US lost as much as US$1,400 million in gold reserves in a little over half a month. US imperialism was forced to abandon the official rate of US$35 for an ounce of gold in the free market and allow the price of gold to fluctuate freely. At the time the price of gold in the free market immediately jumped to over US$40, meaning that the American dollar had already been devalued in fact.

Capitalism Irretrievably Declines

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The era in which we live is one in which the imperialistic system heads for total collapse." The increasing gravity of the capitalist financial-monetary crisis is a necessary result of the development of the contradictions inherent in the reactionary, decadent capitalist system.

After the great economic crisis of the capitalist world in the twenties and the thirties, Keynes, an ideas-man of the monopoly bourgeoisie, advocated the strengthening of state intervention in the economy, in an effort

to stimulate production by inflation and other means so as to maintain the so-called "sustained prosperity" of capitalism and save the capitalist system from decline. This is what the capitalist countries headed by the US have been doing since the end of the Second World War. They desperately expand their fiscal budgets, increase military expenditure, and blindly stimulate production to create false prosperity.

But all these are only measures that call for quenching thirst by drinking poisoned water and cutting out one's own flesh to fill a cavity in one's body. The result is like picking up a rock only to drop it on one's own toes. It causes more and more frequent and more and more serious economic and financial-monetary crises, and further aggravates the contradiction between the social character of production and private ownership of means of production inherent in the capitalist system.

In particular, due to its failure in pushing a policy of aggression and war and to further aggravation of its class and racial contradictions at home, US imperialism faces increasingly serious political, economic and social crisis. The 5th post-war economic crisis that broke out in the US in the fall of 1969 has already lasted for more than a year. Industrial production has declined and large numbers of enterprises have closed down. In January this year unemployment reached 5,400,000, more than doubled the number when Nixon assumed office two years ago.

Hit on two sides by increasing inflation and unemployment, the monopoly capital group is in a panic and does not know what to do. Facts have proved the utter bankruptcy of the so-called Keynesian theory and all forms and shapes of new Keynesian theory.

Owing to its ceaseless expansion of external aggression, the military expenditures of US imperialism in the sixties reached US$590,000 million, of which nearly US$100,000 million went in the war of aggression against Vietnam alone. In the 11 fiscal years that ended at the end of June 1970, deficits appeared in 9 years in its balance sheet, totalling cumulatively more than US$64,000 million. Nixon admitted not long ago that there would be a deficit of US$18,600 million in the current fiscal year.

To make up for these deficits, the reactionary ruling clique of the US has adopted such means as increased taxation and unrestrained issuance of paper money and bonds. The revenue from taxation of the US Federal Government and local governments at various levels increased three times in 1969 compared with 1959. Total currency in circulation at the end of 1959 was US$142,000 million, rising to US$214,600 million by December last year. The public debt of the Federal Government gets cumulatively larger and larger, reaching US$391,000 million, or an average of more than US$1,900 per capita. In the past two or three years interest payments on government bonds exceeded US$18,000 million each year for the whole country, or almost 9 or 10 percent of the yearly fiscal revenue. The US, long calling itself "the richest country" in the world, is now deep in debt and faces a very difficult situation. It has fundamentally lost the economic base for financial-monetary stability.

Imperialism desperately carries out armament expansion in preparation for war, spends freely out of budget deficits and creates inflation, fattening the monopoly bourgeoisie. In turn, grave inflation whittles down the purchasing power of the broad masses of the people. As Lenin said, "It makes the situation of the masses of workers more and more unbearable and the struggle between capital and labor more and more acute." In recent years the revolutionary mass movement in Europe, North America and Oceania has risen to an unprecedented height, with the spearhead of struggle pointed at US imperialism and the decadent capitalist system.

In the US, more than 5,600 labor strikes took place in 1970, with the total number of strikers reaching a ten-year record high and losing for monopoly capital 62,000,000 work days. In particular, the General Motors strike, which began in the middle of September last year and which involved 400,000 workers and lasted 68 days, cost the American GNP US$7,000 million and would increase the budget deficit of the Nixon government by US$3,000 million.

In December, more than 500,000 railway workers of the US called a big strike. So frightened was Nixon that he could not sleep but sat up waiting to sign an "emergency bill" which Congress debated at night and passed and which compelled the workers to postpone the strike.

In Great Britain, the labor strikes in 1970 were the largest since the nationwide general strike in 1926. Labor strikes in some other principal capitalist countries have also taken place continually. The increasingly violent class confrontation has dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of monopoly capital, further upsetting the capitalist economy and deepening the financial-monetary crisis.

To shake off domestic difficulties, imperialist countries headed by the US are intensifying their external aggression and predation, but have aroused the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples all over the world to violate resistance. As a result, national liberation movements are rising higher and higher everywhere and more and more medium-size and small countries, including the Latin American countries which have been regarded as the "backyard" of the US, are rising one after another to oppose the super-power politics of US imperialism, causing the international market of imperialism to shrink steadily and its days become worse and worse.

In this situation of internal and external difficulties, the contradictions between the imperialist countries are more acute than ever. They confront one another, struggle against one another overtly and covertly, fight for markets, and try to pass on their difficulties to one another. US imperialism exports nearly US$10,000 million of capital every year in carrying out economic infiltration and for the purpose of paying overseas military expenses. This brings about large deficits in the international payments balance of the US itself amounting to more than US$9,800 million in 1970. Other imperialist powers who have favorable balances in their international payments and receipts are compelled to increase the issue of their own currencies to buy up the American dollars that have flowed into their countries, causing a malignant development of inflation in these countries.

At the annual meeting of the "International Monetary Fund Organization" in September last year, French Finance Minister d'Estaing openly criticized the US, saying that the US was "poisoning the international well of drinking water" with its own inflation. Such action of US imperialism to transfer its crisis to others through external expansion is bringing the capitalist monetary system, already plagued with crises, to the brink of collapse.

The financial-monetary crises of the imperialist countries have erupted one after another in a situation in which the capitalist system is speeding toward total collapse. They are an incurable chronic disease. In the sixties, US imperialism gathered together a number of countries and formed a so-called "Gold Pool," signed a series of so-called "mutual preference leading agreements," and created through its own exclusive instrument of "International Monetary Fund" so-called "Special Drawing Rights." At present the US is planning to change the exchange rates of various currencies in an effort to relieve the buffeting received by the American dollar by forcing other countries to upvalue their currencies, to ease the crisis for some time and gain a breathing spell. However, the so-called "Gold Pool" was already toppled by a wild tide of gold buying in March 1968. The other measures are not panaceas, and none of them can save capitalism from the fate of falling.

Like the imperialist powers, social imperialism has also sunk in an economic crisis and financial-monetary crisis, from which it cannot extricate itself. Using the state power which it has usurped, the Soviet revisionist renegade group is restoring capitalism in a big way and pushing a so-called "new economic policy" in an all-out way, causing grave evil consequences. Industry is receding, agriculture is falling, supplies are short, there are acute shortages in state markets, prices are continually rising, inflation is worsening, and the working people are increasingly impoverished.

To cope with the difficult fiscal-monetary situation, the Soviet revisionists on the one hand issue new bonds and on the other hand defer the repayment of already matured bonds, which will now be redeemed by installments in twenty years beginning from 1977. They not only have squandered the large assets accumulated by the Soviet people through hard work in the past several decades, but are humbly begging for loans from West Germany and Japan, losers in the last war, and some other Western countries. They also intensify external aggression and expansion, carrying out super-economic exploitation and depredation of the people of other countries. Their wayward deeds have caused great dissatisfaction and strong opposition from the Soviet people and the people of some Eastern European countries. This has in turn aggravated the political crisis of social imperialism and is speeding up the bankruptcy of modern revisionism.

Rise of Socialism in Prosperity Cannot Be Stopped

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The socialist system will eventually supersede the capitalist system. This is an objective law that cannot be changed with the change of man's own will."

Unlike the picture of decline and disintegration of imperialism and social imperialism, our great socialist motherland, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, is steadily rising in prosperity. Our jen-min-pi, built on a solid socialist economic base, has become one of the few most stable currencies in the world. While the fiscal-monetary crisis in the capitalist world is now getting worse and worse, we are using jen-min-pi for pricing and settlement in our trade transactions with more and more countries and areas. The jen-min-pi of our country is gaining ever higher reputation internationally. All this fully shows the incomparable superiority of our socialist system.

Historical experience shows that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-line of our Party. When we implement and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line we have everything, otherwise we shall lose everything. As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great Mao Tse-tung's thought was never so widely popularized as it is now among the 700 million people, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line goes even deeper into the heart of the people, while renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is profoundly criticized and repudiated. Our dictatorship of the proletariat is increasingly consolidated and social productive forces are developing at an accelerated pace. The revolutionary spirit born of the great proletarian cultural revolution has produced abundant fruits. We have reaped bumper harvests in agriculture for nine years in succession, our industrial production is in a new upsurge, and our 3rd five-year plan for the development of the national economy has been successfully accomplished. The excellent situation on the industrial and agricultural fronts has also brought an excellent situation on the financial-monetary front. To march forward resolutely and ceaselessly in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao is the basic guarantee for the long-term financial-monetary stability of our country.

Unlike imperialism which pursues a reactionary policy of blind expansion of production and inflation, the people of our country, developing the revolutionary spirit of "independence, self-determination, self-reliance, fighting amid hardship and building the nation by hard work and thrift," are vigorously developing production in a planned manner on the basis of Chairman Mao's great strategic concept, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and in accordance with the general line of "Going all out, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, quicker, better, and more economical results" and the great guideline of "Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and "Develop the economy, safeguard supplies" laid down by Chairman Mao. On the basis of continuous development of industrial and agricultural production, our finances are sound, consumer goods are abundant, and the market is prosperous. The prices of a large number of essential commodities have always been maintained at a stable level, many industrial products, particularly those which go to support agriculture, safeguard the people's health and satisfy the needs of the people's cultural life, have had their prices lowered again and again, and the living standards of the broad masses of working people are rising continuously. A strong socialist economy has laid a material foundation for the long-term financial-monetary stability of our country.

Unlike imperialism which pursues a policy of running into large scale fiscal deficits and live by exorbitant taxation, unrestrained issuing of paper money, floating bonds and borrowing money from foreign countries, we have never imposed a personal income tax and in our finances we have always observed the principle of increasing production, economy and balance between revenue and expenditure. We issue money principally on the basis of the requirements of the development of the national economy and not purely on the basis of fiscal needs.

In the early days of the founding of the State, we issued a certain amount of bonds, and the money was used for socialist construction. We also borrowed something from the Soviet Union under the leadership of Stalin, that was used principally in resisting the US and aiding Korea, and we adhered firmly to the principle of repayment on schedule. Early in 1965, we paid off all our external debts one year ahead of schedule. By the end of 1968, we also paid back all public debts. We have become a socialist country which owes neither internal nor external debts.

Since 1969 in particular, guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's 9th Congress and following a flying leap in industrial and agricultural production, we have entered a new era of unprecedented prosperity financially. In 1970 the size of our fiscal receipts and the degree of financial growth were the greatest since the founding of the State. The solid financial foundation provides an important premise for the long-term stability of our jen-min-pi.

Unlike imperialism which carries out external expansion and predation and exports capital, causing huge deficits in the international payments balance, we have always persevered in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, opposed the policies of aggression and war of imperialism, and supported the just struggles of the people of various countries. Our foreign trade and aid is conducted and developed on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit, and exchange of what is mutually needed.

Unlike imperialism which employs money as an instrument of external exploitation and predation, we use jen-min-pi for pricing and settlement in foreign trade in the service of bilateral trade and economic intercourse, and this is based on equality and mutual benefit. As a result, we have always maintained a balance of our foreign receipts and payments, with a small surplus in our favor. This is yet another effective factor of our long-term fiscal-monetary stability.

All our splendid achievements on the fiscal-monetary front, and the fact that our jen-min-pi has become one of the few most stable currencies in the world, are won under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy. They are a victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung, a victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a victory of the implementation and execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

At present, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, a new high tide is appearing in the mass movement in which the people of the whole country are studying and applying

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way. Struggle-criticism-transformation continues to develop in depth in all sectors. The revolutionary spirit of the 700 million Chinese people is rising higher and higher. Our great socialist motherland will be more consolidated, more powerful, and filled with more youthful vigor than ever.

On the other hand, imperialism headed by the US and social imperialism of the Soviet revisionists will head for collapse at an accelerated pace in the midst of numerous contradictions. No matter how desperately they struggle at the brink of death, their political and economic crises, financial-monetary crisis, and social crises will inevitably increase in gravity. They will rot day after day irretrievably.

The sharp contrast between two kinds of finances and money under two different social systems enables us to see clearly this general trend of development of contemporary society: Capitalism will surely perish and socialism will surely prosper. This is an objective law which will not change with the change of man's will.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Grasp Line Education Firmly and Advance in a High Spirit

- Experience in conducting line education by the Party branch of an Engineer Company of a certain PLA unit of the Shanghai Garrison Area -

by

NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao April 10, 1971)

The Party branch of an Engineer Company of a certain PLA unit of the Shanghai Garrison Area, a four-good company among PLA units under the Nanking Command, follow great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "A line or a viewpoint must be discussed regularly and repeatedly." During the past few years it grasped line education for the cadres and fighters as an important task in company building, incessantly heightened the cadres and fighters' consciousness in line struggle and made company building progress along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Conscientiously Studying the History of the Struggle between the Two Lines and Heightening the Initiative in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The Party branch of the Engineer Company received enlightenment from the experience of the 8th Squad in connection with the question, "Where should they begin with their line education in the company?" In 1964 counter-revolutionary revisionist element Lo Jui-ch'ing personally went to the unit to which the Engineer Company belonged to sell his black trash. He stirred up the evil wind of "great tournament." But comrades of the 8th Squad always persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works, studied the Resolution of Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission, studied the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and thus warded off the evil wind of "great tournament." At the end of the year it was granted the title of advanced unit in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party branch learned from the experience of the 8th Squad that to conduct line education for a unit and heighten the cadres and fighters' consciousness in the struggle between the two lines we must study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party in association with the study of Chairman Mao's works. Thus the Party branch promptly popularized the experience of the 8th Squad and adopted the study method of "reading" (reading Chairman Mao's works), "recollection" (recollection of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party) and "discussion" (inviting leading cadres of the unit to discuss the history of the struggle between the two lines) in conducting deep-going line education so as to enrich the knowledge of the cadres and fighters in the struggle between the two lines,

and make them understand that in the history of Army building the struggle between the two lines of Army building always existed and that the focus of the struggle was the question of whether to give prominence to proletarian politics or to give prominence to military affairs.

On the basis of studying the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, the Party branch regularly mobilizes everybody to analyze the history and present conditions of the upgrowth of the company conscientiously and tries to find out the rules from this process. By doing so they have achieved the situation in which they never lose sight of their course, never deviate from their course, persevere in following the road of giving prominence to politics and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

For instance: First, even under the situation of heavy work load and shortage of time where it is liable to neglect the giving of prominence to politics, they persevere in using politics to command work and overcome the viewpoint of paying attention purely to work. For a period of time when new comrades were newly assigned to the company, the technical strength in the company was weak and the work load was heavy. Faced with this situation the Party branch promptly organized everybody to study the two "Resolutions" conscientiously as well as mobilized the masses to grasp orientation and develop activities of emulation of thinking, unity, and enthusiasm. This greatly roused the cadres and fighters' revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. In this way they not only fulfilled their construction task ahead of schedule but also further heightened the initiative of all the comrades in the company in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through the correct handling of the relation between political tasks and work under the conditions of heavy work load.

Second, even under the situation of having scored new achievements where it is liable to neglect the giving of prominence to politics, they will still persevere in using the viewpoint of one divided in two in handling their achievements correctly, preventing the development of arrogance and self-complacency, and advancing incessantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Third, even under the situation of being liable to equate the accomplishment of missions with the giving of prominence to politics when carrying out political tasks, the Party branch will pay further attention to intensifying political and ideological work and educating everybody to give prominence to politics voluntarily in the course of accomplishing missions so as to prevent the substitution of the execution of political tasks for the giving of prominence to politics.

Conducting Conscientious Social Investigation and Humbly Learning from the Broad Masses

The Party branch of this Engineer Company realizes through the practice of struggle that the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the society is acute and complex. Consequently regular and systematical

organization of everybody to conduct social investigation is a good method for heightening the line consciousness of the cadres and fighters. The following are the principal ways which the Engineer Company has adopted for conducting social investigation:

First, establishment of "bases of social investigation." The Party branch of the Engineer Company made the 6 factories and 3 production brigades in the vicinity its bases of social investigation and regularly organized cadres and fighters to go to the factories and brigades to take part in manual labor and conduct investigation. Sometimes they also invite workers and poor and lower-middle peasants from these units to give reports in the company on the new trends and new characteristics of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the factories and countryside under the new situation. Then they mobilize everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in relation to practice, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze the new trends in class struggle and line struggle, and strengthen their idea of class struggle and line struggle.

Second, mobilization of the cadres and fighters to conduct social investigation by taking advantage of the execution of missions in the field and bivouac training. Every time the company goes out of the camp to carry out a mission, the Party branch of the Engineer Company would educate everybody to take part in helping the people actively in their manual labor, make extensive contacts with the masses of people, conduct social investigation and practice "when living with a household meet every member of the family; when visiting a village meet everybody in it; and when travelling along one route meet everybody along it," so as to collect rich and living material to be used for teaching and educating the troops.

Third, regular invitation of "three-support" and "two-military" personnel to give reports in the company so as to grasp the situation of the struggle between the two lines in the localities. As "three-support" and "two-military" personnel struggle on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, they have direct personal experience on the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and two lines in the factories, the countryside, the organizations and the schools and are vivid, concrete and profound when they speak about their experience. The Party branch of the Engineer Company regularly invites them to the company to give reports and score very good results in enriching the cadres and fighters' knowledge about struggle and in heightening the cadres and fighters' consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

Remolding World Outlook Arduously and Tempering the Red Heart for the Execution of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The Party branch of this Engineer Company realizes profoundly from practice: The question of being sober or confused, firm or wavering, willing or unwilling when carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is always closely related to world outlook. The line carried out is dictated by the world outlook. The only way to eliminate various interferences courageously

and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly is to devote ourselves solely to public interest. We shall waver to the left or right and deviate from the correct orientation when we give "self-interest" the first priority. Consequently the Party branch grasps as a fundamental link the education of the cadres and fighters in conscientiously remolding their world outlook so as to make all comrades in the company incessantly eliminate self-interest and establish devotion to public interest and temper their red heart for the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The following are the ways they have adopted:

Integration of line education with the living study and living application of the "three constantly read articles."

In the course of line education, the Party branch of the Engineer Company incessantly guides everybody to study the "three constantly read articles" with the question of remolding world outlook in mind, to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism and strengthen their self-consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Once when the 8th squad went to a production brigade to carry out a support-agriculture mission, some of the comrades were afraid of making mistakes, and therefore they were timid in their work. Upon discovering this living idea, squad leader Wang Chien-hua immediately organized the comrades in the squad to study conscientiously the "three constantly read articles" and led everybody to use Chairman Mao's teaching "Our troops work entirely for the liberation of the people and for the interest of the people" to examine themselves and energetically struggle against selfish and impure thoughts. This enabled them to overcome their "fear" and dare to establish their "courage" to work selflessly for the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They assisted the revolutionary committee to conduct conscientious investigation, mobilized the masses extensively and opened the lid of class struggle in this production brigade and rapidly changed the situation in the production brigade.

Integration of positive education and the development of active ideological struggle.

In the course of line education the Party branch enlightens the cadres and fighters to remold their world outlook voluntarily in connection with the various confused understandings and erroneous ideas which emerge during their execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, by guiding them to reason positively. In the meantime the Party branch also pays attention to developing active ideological struggle, eliminates interferences by various unproletarian ideas through criticism and self-criticism, and heightens the initiative in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Humbly learning from the masses of people and speeding up the remolding of world outlook.

In the course of line education the Party branch of the Engineer Company regularly adopts the method of going out and inviting in to learn from the masses of people and promote the cadres and fighters' remolding of their world outlook.

In the past, company commander Ch'ang Hui-min failed to grasp his study firmly because he thought he had been in the service for a relatively long time and had certain experience in work. Later when he visited a certain coking plant he was greatly educated by a 60-odd-year-old worker who studied arduously and carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line willingly. From then on he worked hard to overcome the idea of being satisfied with the status quo, began to study Mao Tse-tung's thought with practical questions in company building in his mind and incessantly heightened his consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

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Study Revolutionary Theory, Direct Revolutionary Practice

- The experience of members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA stationed in Hunan in conscientious reading, in overcoming empiricism and cultivating an analytical habit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Changsha) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching of "It is necessary to read conscientiously" and in close relation with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA units stationed in Hunan has diligently carried out the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, constantly overcome empiricism and heightened consciousness in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Members of the Party committee of this regiment are mostly comrades who have been through the ordeal of battle, won merits, possessed the spirit of a solid work style, accumulated a certain amount of work experience, and are able to fulfill actively the tasks assigned them by the upper level. But the understanding of a small number of comrades of the importance of conscientious reading was inadequate, and they often were unable to sit still in study organized by the Party committee.

In view of this condition, the Party committee organized everybody to study over and over again the significance of conscientious reading urged by Chairman Mao, and organized everybody to hold a heated debate on "Was past experience obtained through individual 'work,' or through the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and on "Without the study of revolutionary theory would it do in the final analysis."

Wang Chin-hua, the political commissar and secretary of the Party committee, took the lead in recalling his own long history to enable everyone to receive an education.

When Wang Chin-hua first joined the army, he knew very little about the theory of the revolution. He only knew to whom he was a soldier, and for whom he was fighting. Following the liberation of the Northeast, the unit was stationed in Peking which was very far from home. He noticed that victory would soon be won in the liberation war, and for a time he no longer desired to go further south. At that time he was studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Carry the Revolutionary Through to the End" and at the same time he was being reviewed by great leader Chairman Mao at Nanyüan airfield. It was a great incentive to him, and he was determined to cast aside his selfish feeling and resolved to carry on the revolution through to the end. After the liberation of the whole country, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by counter-revolutionary revisionist elements P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing, he for a time thought of gaining personal fame and

position. By means of the study of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the enlarged session of the Military Affairs Commission of 1960, he maintained the correct political orientation and resolutely overcame the assaults of all bourgeois ideas. Wang Chin-hua said emotionally, "My own progress and growth was due to the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Historical experience has enabled everybody to realize that progress from knowing nothing about the revolution to knowing about the revolution, from not knowing how to wage war to knowing how to wage war, and from not knowing how to lead men to knowing how to lead men, is not the result of the one-sided "work" of the individual, but is due to the guidance of the ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung and the direction of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They said, "From now on we must follow Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution, and must not depend unilaterally on personal experience. The experience of the past though could be of help in obtaining correct understanding, but it could not substitute for scientific theories nor could it substitute for Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by conscientiously reading Chairman Mao's books, by holding materialistic dialecticism, could one avoid the mistakes of empiricism, and advance from victory to victory along Chairman Mao's line on army building.

By means of the study, the awareness of the members of the Party committee is heightened, and with the deepest proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, they diligently study the thought of Mao Tse-tung. No matter how busy the work, how heavy the task or how pressing the time, they all maintain reading conscientiously, apply themselves diligently and devote their energy to study in the theoretical direction. Not only were "daily reading" and "daily study" never interrupted, but they also consciously eke out time to learn a bit more, and by thinking and writing as they learn, applied what they have acquired in guiding practice.

In the process of conscientious reading, members of the Party committee of this regiment have deeply realize that only by industriously using the mind and by cultivating an analytical habit could they overcome blindness in work. In the past, members of the Party committee regularly went below and understood quite a lot about the conditions of the unit, and although some of the comrades possessed a large amount of perceptual knowledge, they invariably failed to raise them into theory. Because they were unable to sum up their experience in a proper manner, when they made mistakes in work, they were unable to accept their lessons, and as a result, although they were busy all the time, their work could not be brought into focus.

For a period, Huang Ch'i-wen, the director of the logistics office and member of the Party committee, went to stay at a selected spot of a motorized company. When he discovered some accidents involving vehicles in the company, based on his personal experience, he quickly grasped measures for safety driving. Later, although accidents involving vehicles were reduced, other accidents began to occur. Taking this problem, he made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching of "What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended and only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived. Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence," and realized the

fundamental cause for the mistakes he made in work was due to the satisfaction with perceptual knowledge, not using his head for thinking and reflection and not carrying out an analysis on the roots of the accidents.

After learning his lesson, he carried out a further investigation and study, analyzed the problem and discovered the main cause of accidents taking place in the company was because political and ideological work had not been laid down firmly enough. Thereupon he fiercely grasped the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," strengthened ideological and political work, as well as summing up the experience of "the living idea of grasping the five opportunities well" and enabled a very great transformation to take place in the company.

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Read and Study Conscientiously, Master Marxism Thoroughly

- How the Party committee of a certain unit of the Navy maintains Chairman Mao's directives in carrying out work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1971)

"The victories of China's revolution and construction are victories for Marxism-Leninism. To link closely Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of revolution in China is the consistent ideological principle of our Party." In accordance with this teaching of great leader Chairman Mao and by closely integrating struggle with reality, by conscientiously reading the works of Marx and Lenin and by conscientiously reading the writings of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Navy has obtained fine results in heightening the awareness of the members of the Party committee and in the direction of stimulating the ideological revolutionization of its leading body as well as in activating the various work of the unit.

Members of the Party committee of this unit are mostly comrades who have joined the revolution for a long period of time. They have from the practice of struggle realized that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a mighty ideological weapon for understanding the world and transforming the world, and the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our Party. At the same time as the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they systematically, conscientiously and diligently read the works of Marx and Lenin, constantly heighten the level of understanding of the cadres of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is of the greatest practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to the shouldering of the more arduous tasks of the future, and to carrying out the great struggle.

Because of this, no matter how busy the work or how pressing the time, they invariably place taking the lead in the study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the study of the writings of Chairman Mao in the first place in ideological construction. They repeatedly organize everybody to study the important theses of Marx and Lenin on study, and study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously, master Marxism thoroughly." Meanwhile, with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, they expose, criticize and repudiate the heinous crimes of such swindlers as Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, who donning the robe of Marxism, tried to frighten the workers, peasants and cadres as well as innocent young people and did their utmost to push forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Thus they enable everybody to further understand the significance of studying revolutionary theory conscientiously, and to heighten initiative in study.

They said, "The struggle is developing, the revolution is progressing. It is necessary to maintain the correct political orientation, and maintain continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to distinguish between true and false Marxism, know the difference between materialism and idealism, and know those class enemies who wave the red flag to oppose the red flag. It is necessary to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line and to consciously advance courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is necessary to make efforts diligently, and

maintain the conscientious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the conscientious reading of Chairman Mao's writings without slackening."

The Party committee has drawn up a system of study that would remain steadfast in spite of the onslaught of lightning as well as adopting many effective study methods to enable all members of the Party committee to consciously maintain study so as not to forget it no matter how busy the work, not giving it up no matter how pressing the time, and not frightened by it no matter how great the difficulties.

Under normal conditions, everybodys maintain daily reading conscientiously, making comparison conscientiously, studying in respect of thought and keeping notes on study conscientiously. They also select a fixed time for carrying out debates, to hold discussion and application meetings and to make summing up conscientiously. When conditions do not permit, they would break up for private study and make timely exchange with others of the gains and comprehensions they acquired in study.

The Party committee of this unit has in the study linked up the reading of the works of Marx and Lenin with the reading of Chairman Mao's writings, the fundamental spirit of its comprehension of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and the revolutionary principle of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the heightening of awareness of the struggle between the two lines and the transforming of world outlook. They study one fundamental concept of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize and repudiate one reactionary point of argument of new and old revisionism in that direction, so as to see more clearly the true features of the opportunists who revised, emasculated, distorted and usurped Marxism and understand how Chairman Mao has linked together the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, and his great achievement of inheriting, defending and developing Marxism-Leninism.

Bearing in mind the problems of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have made a conscientious study of the Marxist-Leninist theses on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis, "In this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggles," fiercely criticized and repudiated "the theory of dying out of class struggle" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, further deepened the understanding of the basic line advanced by Chairman Mao throughout the whole socialist historical period of our Party, and raised the level of awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the process of the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of this unit, bearing in mind problems in the construction of the unit, have also made a conscientious study of the relevant chapter of Lenin's important work "Materialism and Empirical Criticism," and as well as Chairman Mao's important works, "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?". In association with the history of the struggle

between the two lines in the Party, members of the Party committee fiercely criticize the reactionary idealistic theory of "transcendentalism" disseminated by scoundrel Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk, further appreciate Chairman Mao's teaching of "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practices, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experience," profoundly comprehend the primacy of practice in Marxism, and realize the great significance of the wise decision to participate in the three great revolutionary practices stressed by Chairman Mao, which is an important measure for opposing and preventing revisionism.

Because of that they consciously utilize the fundamental principle of dialectical materialism, determine the policy of work based on actual conditions, lay emphasis on verification of facts to get at the truth, and conscientiously carry out investigation and research.

They said, "The reactionary idealistic theory of 'transcendentalism' trumpeted with much fanfare by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk is a theory of opposing dialectical materialism, and we must criticize and topple it as well as criticize and discredit it. We must carry out our work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of 'No investigation, no right to speak,' go deeply into the basic level and among the masses to carry out investigation and study, grasp good typical examples, sum up and popularize experience and continue to score victories in the three great revolutionary struggles."

In "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," the great proletarian teachers Marx and Engels pointed out: "The theory of the communists may be summed up in a single phrase: abolition of private property," and "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." The Party committee of this unit has deeply realized that in order to become a vanguard of the proletariat, it is necessary to struggle unflinchingly and heroically to bring about these two "most radical ruptures."

In relation with their actual thinking they firmly grasp the transformation of world outlook and combat self and repudiate revisionism. From the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle and the importance of the task they shoulder, some members of the Party committee note the urgency of transforming world outlook and the heightening of consciousness in transforming world outlook.

"Ours is the task of leading a great nation of several hundred million in a great and unprecedented struggle. For us, therefore, the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism present a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort." The Party committee of this unit is determined, in accordance with the teachings of great leader Chairman Mao, to follow the situation closely, to more consciously maintain without slackening the conscientious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin, and the writings of Chairman Mao, to continue to raise the level of awareness of class struggle, the struggle of lines and continuation of the revolution, and to lead the unit a step further in strengthening revolutionization and militarized construction, and resolutely and unswervingly advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Shansi Provincial Congress of Communist Party of China Held, Third Shansi Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 16, 1971)

the third shansi provincial congress of the communist party of china was held in taiyuan from april 7 to 11, with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of tha party's ninth national congress.

in the light of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the congress summed up the province's experience in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, discussed and set the fighting tasks for the future and elected the third shansi provincial committee of the communist party of china. the congress was held in an atmosphere of unity and was full of vigour.

following chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the 955 delegates to the congress conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, and studied again chairman mao's important instructions to shansi province. in connection with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the province, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents, and the reactionary "transcendentalism", "theory of productive forces", "theory of human nature" and theory of the "dying out of class struggle" peddled by liu shao-chi and swindlers like him. through the study and criticism, the delegates raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, and heightened their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the delegates happily reviewed the fighting course they had traversed in closely following chairman mao in making revolution. they said: the great leader chairman mao has always paid attention to the people of shansi. at the outbreak of the war of resistance against japanese aggression in 1937, chairman mao dispatched our kinsmen the eighth route army to the east to cross the yellow river and open an anti-japanese battlefield with shansi as the centre and establish the wutai mountain, taihang mountain and taliang mountain anti-japanese base areas. chairman mao's "the situation and tasks in the anti-japanese war after the fall of shanghai and taiyuan", "problems of strategy in guerrilla war against japan", "on protracted war" and other brilliant works pointed out the way for the people throughout the country to defeat japanese imperialism. firmly implementing chairman mao's great strategic thinking, vice-chairman lin, chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms, personally commanded the world-renowned pinghsingkuan battle. this greatly heightened the morale of the people of shansi and the rest of china in the war of resistance and enhanced their confidence in victory.

at a key moment of the war of liberation, chairman mao honoured martyr liu hu-lan with the brilliant inscription: "a great life exclamation a glorious death exclamation" this greatly encouraged tens of millions of heroic people in the valiant struggle for wiping out the chiang kai-shek and yen hsi-shan gangs and for liberating the whole of china. when the poor and lower-middle peasants of the taihang mountain area were making a trial of setting up the first agricultural producers' cooperatives early in 1951, chairman mao warmly supported this new socialist undertaking. in 1955, chairman mao pointed out in the introductory note to "a serious lesson" that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." this indicated the orientation for further consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy. at every key moment of the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao has given wise instructions to the shansi people to guide both the armymen and civilians throughout the province to fight in unity and win great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

recalling the historical experience, the delegates came to the profound understanding: our party, our country, our army and our people owe what they have today to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they are great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. the delegates cheered with deep feelings: "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of shansi province, comrade hsieh chen-hua, chief leading member of the group, made to the congress a work report entitled "hold high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and advance courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line". he said: under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the proletarian headquarters with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and with the firm support of the people's liberation army, the great proletarian cultural revolution in shansi province has won great victories in the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. especially since the party's ninth national congress, the army and the government and the army and the people in the province have been united as one; they have deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan, firmly carried out the fighting orders of chairman mao and the party central committee, firmly grasped class struggle and have been conscientiously fulfilling all the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. an excellent situation prevails in revolution and production.

comrade hsieh chen-hua pointed out: in order to make new progress in the excellent situation in revolution and implement in an all-round way the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, all the party members and cadres in the province, especially the leading cadres, must follow chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", persistently and conscientiously read books by marx and lenin and seriously and assiduously study chairman mao's works, and be really able to distinguish ideologically and theoretically between materialism and idealism, genuine and sham marxism, and strive to remould their world outlook. this is a key issue in staunchly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is essential to

launch in a deep-going way the self-education movement for opposing arrogance and complacency and promoting modesty and prudence, and carry forward our party's marxist-leninist style of work cultivated by chairman mao.

comrade hsieh chen-hua said: following chairman mao's teaching "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously", we have fully aroused the masses, carried out in a deep-going way the movements to purify the class ranks, to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and to consolidate and build the party, made great efforts to revolutionize the leading bodies, accelerated the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and further consolicated the dictatorship of the proletariat. through party consolidation and building, the party organizations at all levels have become purer, stronger and more vigorous. from now on we must continue to deepen revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously grasp the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, continue to strengthen party building and carry the socialist revolution on all fronts through to the end.

he said: promoted by the revolution, industrial and agricultural production in the whole province is developing vigorously. the provincial revolutionary committee has conscientiously summed up and popularized hsiyang county's experience in learning from tachai and firmly grasped the fundamental issue of educating the people in mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" has taken deep roots in the hearts of the people. despite serious natural disasters in 1970, the total output of grain in the whole province was still six per cent above the previous peak. the total industrial output value last year was an all-time high, being 60.4 per cent above that of 1969. from now on, the party organizations at various levels must further strengthen overall planning and unified leadership over economic work, continue to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", adhere to the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing national economy, and vigorously develop agriculture and the iron and steel industry. it is essential to deepen the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army." we should strive to fulfil or overfulfil the 1971 plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

the delegates unanimously approved comrade hsieh chen-hua's work report after animated discussion. 36 delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and consultation, the congress gave full scope to democracy and elected the third shansi provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new provincial party committee is formed by 72 members and 28 alternate members and is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the new party committee elected 14 standing committee members, and elected comrade hsieh chen-hua first secretary, and comrades tsao chung-nan, chen yung-kuei and chang ping-hua secretaries, of the provincial party committee; this has been approved

by the central committee of the communist party of china.

filled with feelings of boundless admiration for chairman mao, all members of the new provincial party committee went to tsaichiaya in hsinghsien county and visited the sites where chairman mao delivered the "speech at a conference of cadres in the shansi-suiyuan liberated area" and gave "a talk to the editorial staff of the shansi-suiyuan daily" in 1948, and studied chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. and there they discussed and adopted a resolution on deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai along chairman mao's revolutionary line. the members of the new provincial party committee are determined to unite with the people of the whole province, hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, and under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness, and advance victoriously along the marxist-leninist line formulated by chairman mao to win still greater victories.

EXPORT FAIR

China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1971)

china's 1971 spring export commodities fair opened here today. thousands of friends from trade circles in dozens of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao attended the fair.

the fair demonstrates the achievements of 56 advanced collectives and individuals in various parts of the country in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and displays tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products. these fully show that the chinese people, closely rallying round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, have achieved tremendous successes in fulfilling the various tasks set forth by the ninth party congress by implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

large numbers of photos and a great deal of background material on show illustrate the excellent situation of the world revolution and the constant strengthening of the militant unity between the chinese people and the people of the world.

today kwangchow was permeated with a warm atmosphere of welcoming friends from trade circles in various countries and regions.

in the square in front of the fair's mansion are placards inscribed with "working men of all countries, unite exclamation", "workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" many red balloons above the square carry big streamers with the slogans "long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

"long live the great communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" and "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation"

a huge streamer inscribed with "celebrate the victorious opening of china's 1971 spring export commodities fair" was draped from the top of the fair's building at 9 a.m. amid the setting-off of firecrackers. thousands of guests went round all the pavilions. they were warmly welcomed by leading members and staff of the fair.

on display in the pavilion for chairman mao's works are works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in different languages. part of the pavilion is devoted to the deeds of a number of advanced collectives and individuals in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. these deeds mirror the vigorous current situation in which the cadres and the masses in china study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works conscientiously and take marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their guide in the three great revolutionary movements.

many photos demonstrate the brilliant victories of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin america and in other parts of the world. other photos show that the chinese people, in friendly contacts with other countries, keep to proletarian internationalism, learn modestly from other peoples and constantly consolidate and develop the militant unity and revolutionary friendship of mutual support with the people of various countries.

the advanced collectives and individuals in various fields of endeavour all over the country shown at the fair through models, photos and objects reflect the achievements the chinese people have made in revolution and production by conscientiously implementing chairman mao's prtietarian revolutionary line.

the pavilion "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the pavilion "in industry, learn from taching" and the more than ten other pavilions devoted to textiles, other light industrial products, chemical products, metals, ore, machinery, instruments and other items display varied agricultural and sideline products and new industrial products. they reflect the excellent situation in which china has reaped good harvests for nine years in a row, industrial production keeps rising, the country has successfully fulfilled the third five-year plan for developing the national economy and the socialist economic base has become still more consolidated.

the fair gave a grand reception this evening. a total of over 4,000 people were present. chen yu, director of the china export commodities fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech at the reception. he extended a warm welcome to the guests. he said: the development of the present international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the course of world events has confirmed the great leader chairman mao's scientific

thesis "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

chen yu stated: the china export commodities fair will continue to pursue the socialist policy for foreign trade of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and make new contribution to developing trade intercourse and friendship with other countries and regions in the world.

at the reception, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang drank toasts to the guests present.

present on the occasion were acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to china who are visiting kwangchow also attended.

after the reception, the guests saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe and athletic exhibitions by chinese sportsmen.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Metallurgical Industry Reports Achievements in First Quarter

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 16, 1971)

the workers and cadres of the shanghai metallurgical industry achieved new successes in the first quarter of 1971 by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

total output value of the metallurgical factories was 38 per cent more than that in the corresponding period of 1970. the output of major products including steel, rolled steel, copper, ferroalloys and silicon single crystals was an all-time high. many new techniques and technological processes were introduced and many new products trial-manufactured.

inspired by the spirit of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the cadres of the metallurgical factories in the city have seriously read books by marx and lenin and since the beginning of this year chairman mao's works and persevered in arming themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. in the light of chairman mao's great instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line" they ran mao tsetung thought study classes. they and the workers reviewed the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the iron and steel industry in relation to their experience in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they became more conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and increased their socialist revolutionary initiative and creativeness.

the workers of the second workshop of the shanghai no. one steel plant recalled the attention chairman mao had shown them when he inspected the plant in september of 1958 during the big leap forward. this inspired them again. the workshop was built in just 47 days in 1958. taking mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they relentlessly criticized the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in attacking the big leap forward and restricting production of iron and steel. with high aspirations to win honourkfor chairman mao, they grasped revolution and promoted production and steel output has risen month by month. the workshop set its monthly peak record this march.

the leading departments at various levels in the metallurgical industry have aroused the masses to make inventories of goods on hand and tap the potential of the factories. the workers of the shanghai silicon steel sheeting plant launched the movement to increase production and practise economy by making inventories. output in the first quarter of this year was treble that for the corresponding period of 1970. the metallurgical workers made many technical innovations in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act.

the workers of the shanghai shaped steel tube plant trial-produced more than 30 new products in the first quarter, including alloy steel tubes of complicated shapes that require high technical standards.

in smelting medium and low carbon ferromanganese the workers of the shanghai ferroalloy plant broke with foreign conventions and worked out a fairly advanced work process. as a result output shot up by 60 per cent and consumption of electricity was lowered by 30 per cent.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

North China Province Develops Local Industries

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 16, 1971)

hopei province in north china is making great efforts to expand industries for producing raw and other material, in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." there are thousands of small enterprises that produce metal ores, coal, iron and steel, cement and other items in the countryside that create favourable conditions for mechanizing agriculture and increasing farm production.

the revolutionary committees at various levels recognized the necessity by building such industries to provide a solid basis for developing other local industry. the provincial revolutionary committee summed up and popularized the experience of tsunhua county which had mobilized the people to build these basic industries.

per hectare grain output in tsunhua county reached the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development in 1958. but it remained at this level for a long time. the county revolutionary committee studied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in

mechanization", and determined to set up iron and steel works and gradually achieve mechanization so as to develop farm production.

the county launched a mass movement in 1969 to look for mineral deposits. with the help of geological teams, gold, copper, iron and 18 other deposits were found in over 580 places. in two years, the county set up 31 industrial enterprises including small metal mines, iron and steel plants, coal mines and chemical fertilizer factories. the communes set up 37 small factories, and 90 per cent of the production brigades had their own small plants. this enabled the county to mass produce threshers, crushers, electric motors, diesel engines and pumps. the county's per hectare grain output in 1970 reached 3.82 tons, 20 per cent more than the previous year; per hectare cotton output increased by 50 per cent; and per hectare output of peanuts doubled.

the revolutionary committees at various levels in the province used the experience of tsunhua county to set up such basic industries as a matter of great importance. they built many small mines, iron and steel plants, coal pits and chemical works that gave local industry a lift. in 1970, small plants produced 2.5 times as much iron and steel as in 1969, and coal output nearly doubled. there was a considerable increase in the production of tractors, power-drawn farm implements and machines for processing farm produce and side-line products and for sinking wells. the province can now turn out complete sets of equipment for chemical fertilizer plants. the acreage ploughed by tractors and the irrigated acreage have been expanded. 60 per cent of the brigades have electricity.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Helps North China Hilly Commune Get Good Grain, Cotton Harvests

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 16, 1971)

scientific farming has helped a people's commune outside the great wall in north china get good harvests of grain and cotton on farmland liable to drought and waterlogging. the area has a frost-free period of only 150 days.

the yangshuwantzu commune of chienchang county in liaoning province brought its per-hectare ginned cotton yield to 0.96 tons last year, a 28 per cent increase over 1969. this was the sixth successive good cotton harvest for the commune. per-hectare grain output rose by 18 per cent last year. the grain and cotton harvests were the best in history.

the commune's 2,000 hectares of farmland was mainly poor hilly land, afflicted by dry spells nearly every spring and waterlogged after any big rain. it was not suitable for growing cotton. however the poor and lower-middle peasants, warmly responding to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", have since 1964 begun to build water conservancy projects and improve the soil.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the commune members, following chairman mao's great call "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind",

have conscientiously carried out the eight-point charter for agriculture in scientific farming and raised cotton production year by year.

every production brigade now has its own scientific experimental group composed of veteran peasants, cadres and educated young people. the experimenters, totalling 700, nurse good strains of seed, grow high-yield crops and experiment on planting catch crop, sowing, applying fertilizer and wiping out pests on the plots set aside for them. some groups began growing cotton on low-lying land in 1969 and succeeded. they found that so long as the land was levelled, soil humidity well conserved, more manure applied and rational close planting practised, they could get stable yields from such land. to solve the contradiction between the long growing period of cotton and the short frost-free period, they sowed the cotton two weeks earlier in spring when there was still frost. when the seed sprouted, the frost season was over. an experimental group set up a seed nursery and through repeated experiments, gathered 40,000 kilogrammes of good seed of cotton last year. the seed was also sent to other communes.

the poor and lower-middle peasants have tried to raise the per-hectare yield of grain and cotton by applying more manure, extending the acreage of high-yield crops, and practising inter-planting and multiple-cropping.

the commune members met with great difficulty in sowing cotton last spring because of a prolonged dry spell. determined to fight nature they pooled their efforts and dug deep wells and diverted river water to irrigate the land. after a week of hard struggle, they fulfilled their sowing plan and the seedlings grew well. before the harvest they had to wipe out pests in summer and another dry spell in the autumn.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of English Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet at noon today to welcome all members of the english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, proposed a toast at the banquet. he said: it is in conformity with the desire of the peoples of china and britain to develop friendly relations between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries. our british guests' current visit will play a positive role in cultural and sports exchanges between the two peoples.

delegation leader c.m. wyles, on behalf of the members of the english table tennis delegation, thanked china for its warm and friendly hospitality. he expressed his belief that the friendly relations between the british and chinese peoples would surely continue to develop.

richard samuel and g.s. barrass, first secretaries of the office of the british charge d'affaires in peking, attended the banquet. in proposing a toast, richard samuel wished that the friendship between the youth of the two countries would be deepened through their future contacts.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, li meng-hua, wang lei, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching, hsin cheng and yu chih-chao, and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team wang chuan-yao, yeh pei-chiung, hsu shao-fa, yu yi-tse, lin hsiu-ying, yang chun, li hsiu-lin and han chung-ti.

CAMBODIA

NUFC Political Bureau and RGNUC Hold Khmer New Year Function

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia held a function here this afternoon to extend warm khmer new year greetings to head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk.

present at the function were chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, the ministers and officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia in peking.

a message of greetings was read at the function by keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia. on behalf of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, keat chhon extended the best wishes to her majesty the queen, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

addressing the function, samdech norodom sihanouk expressed thanks to samdech penn nouth and the cambodian compatriots for this traditional new year function held in his honour. referring to the excellent situation of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation now being waged by the people of cambodia and other indochinese countries, he said, "lon nol cannot save himself nor nixon in face of the irresistible attacks of the khmer, vietnamese and laotian people's armed forces which will finally crush the vermin in phnom penh, saigon and vientiane and drive the yankee invaders to the sea."

samdech norodom sihanouk said, "the radiant sun of people's power has already risen in 'the east' in cambodia. the new-born liberated cambodia has already covered more than two-thirds of the national territory and nothing can stop its march towards ponom penh. this is the prospects opened up before us at the dawn of our chaul chhnam thmei (khmer new year)."

after the function, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth invited the chinese friends present to a soiree which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the canadian table tennis delegation led by margaret walden, secretary general of the canadian table tennis association, left here for kwangchow by air today, after winding up its visit to peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yu chih-chao, as well as coaches of the chinese table tennis team chiu chung-hui, wang chuan-yao and hu ping-chuan and players li ho-nan, chou pao-chin, liang kuang-mei, ho tsu-pin, lu chu-fang and liao wen-ting.

during their stay in peking, the members of the delegation visited the peking art handicrafts workshop, the peking no. 2 cotton mill, the great wall and the summer palace. they met with a warm welcome by the masses wherever they went.

saying goodbye to their chinese friends, the canadian friends said that their visit in peking made them feel that the chinese people were very warm and friendly, and they pledged to convey the chinese people's deep friendship to the canadian people.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Honored in Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the chilean ministry of foreign affairs gave a cocktail party yesterday in the chilean government palace in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from santiago.

pedro vuskovic, minister of economy and acting minister of foreign affairs of chile, attended the party and had a cordial and friendly talk with chou hua-min and members of the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion also were alcides leal, chilean vice-minister of foreign affairs, and responsible members of the departments concerned of the chilean government.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, was also present.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association, left here for shanghai by air today on a friendly visit, after concluding its visit here.

during their stay in peking, the colombian friends visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill, tsinghua university, the great wall and the summer palace. wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed. the people of the capital thanked them for bringing the colombian people's sincere friendship for the chinese people.

on leaving peking, delegation leader pedro garcia told the correspondents: i can find no words to describe our feelings. we are profoundly impressed with the warm and friendly feelings shown by the chinese people. i believe our friendship with the chinese people will be everlasting.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yu chih-chao, as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including chiu chung-hui, wang chuan-yao, hu ping-chuan, li ho-nan, chang tsui-chih, wang shih-hui, su kuo-hsi and chou shu-sen. they shook hands with the colombian friends to bid them farewell and once again asked them to convey the cordial regards and good wishes of the chinese people to the colombian people.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Kingdom of Iran Leaves Peking on Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and her entourage left for hangchow by special plane today after concluding their visit in peking. they are being accompanied by lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

seeing off her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; shih liang, lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including yu li-chun, han nien-lung, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, ho ying and chou chueh.

before getting on the plane, princess ashraf pahlavi cordially shook hands with and bade farewell to vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others, and received bouquets presented by children. vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo wished princess ashraf pahlavi a good trip and a successful visit.

accompanying the distinguished iranian guests on their visit to hangchow and other southern cities were wang chen, deputy department director, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kyoto Meeting Honors Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Apr. 15, 1971)

more than 400 friends of various circles in japan held a meeting here yesterday evening warmly greeting the chinese table tennis delegation which arrived here yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit.

the participants of the meeting expressed the determination to fight against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, for the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china at an early date and for the enhancement of the militant solidarity and friendship between the people of the two countries.

sponsored by the kyoto committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation, the meeting was attended by noted japanese figures kinkazu saionji and bon shiraishi as well as friends from ishikawa and shiga prefectures.

kiyoshi inoue, vice-chairman of the kyoto committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation, spoke at the meeting. he expressed great pleasure at and warm welcome to the delegation's visit in kyoto.

kiyoshi inoue said: the chinese players have closely adhered to the noble principle, "friendship first, competition second," both in games and visits. people can see in this the tremendous power of the great mao tsetung thought and the excellent style forged in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

he pointed out that no one can check the movement for enhancing the friendship between the people of japan and china and restoring the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

kiyoshi inoue vehemently condemned the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for stubbornly pursuing the reactionary policy of hostility towards china and korea. he strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for expanding the war of aggression in indochina.

he pointed out that the japanese people can achieve genuine progress in the movement for japan-china friendship only by waging a serious and protracted struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

in his speech, yoshio kondo, chairman of the committee, said that the meeting embodied the militant friendship between the people of japan and china. he said that the japanese people will make greater efforts to oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and to strive for japan-china friendship and the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

speaking at the meeting, chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks to the japanese friends for their profound friendship for the chinese delegation. the heroic japanese people, he added, are waging a struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. the surging mass movement for the promotion of japan-china friendship and for the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries is an important component part of the struggle.

friends in kyoto region in the movement for japan-china friendship are strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and have gained invigorating successes, chao cheng-hung stated.

he said in conclusion that the chinese people, following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, will as always firmly support the japanese people in their just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and learn from the fighting japanese people.

addressing the meeting; kinkazu saionji said that the japanese people will further close their ranks and bravely fight against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. he sincerely wished chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, a long, long life.

amid enthusiastic applause the japanese friends presented to the chinese delegation a red banner signed by the participants of the meeting. it was inscribed with the slogan: "long live the militant unity between the japanese and chinese people exclamation" the chinese delegation presented its pennon to the japanese friends.

at the meeting, members of the chinese delegation had cordial conversations with workers, students, women and other japanese friends on the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

the chinese delegation left osaka for kyoto yesterday morning. when they stopped over at nara, they paid a visit there.

the kyoto table tennis association gave a reception to warmly welcome the delegation after it arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Chinese, Japanese Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Apr. 16, 1971)

chinese and japanese table tennis players held friendly matches at the gymnasium in kyoto yesterday afternoon, which were warmly welcomed by some 4,000 spectators.

when the chinese and japanese players filed into the court together, the spectators greeted them with extremely warm applause.

Synichi minami, president of the kyoto table tennis association, delivered a welcome speech. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples will be further promoted through the friendly matches.

. chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said in his speech that the chinese players were very glad to have another opportunity to learn from excellent japanese players and exchange experience. he said that the chinese table tennis delegation is determined to make contributions

hand in hand with japanese friends to the promotion of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

a group of japanese girls presented bouquets to responsible members of the chinese table tennis delegation.

the chinese and japanese table tennis players exchanged team banners.

the chinese and japanese players competed in nine men's singles and nine women's singles. the spectators warmly applauded the players for their superb skill. a friendly atmosphere pervaded throughout the matches. the gymnasium was packed to overflowing.

japan fielded mitsuru kono, hiromi murakami, tokio tasaka, nobuhiko hasegawa, tokuyasu nishii, miyoshi kumachi, yukihino yasushiro, mieko hirano, yasuko konno, setsuko kobori, toshiko kowada, tomoko mori, yukie ozeki, sumiko kanyo and yoshiko takase;

china fielded wang wen-hua, wang wen-jung, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, liao wen-yuan, yu chang-chun, chuang tse-tung, lin mei-chun, li li, chang li, hu yu-lan, cheng huai-ying, yu hsiu-ping, lin hui-ching, hsu chien-chin and feng meng-ya.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Bista on His Assumption of Office of Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to kirti nidhi bista today, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal. the message reads in full:

his excellency kirti nidhi bista,
prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal,

kathmandu

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal, i express sincere congratulations to you. may the government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the profound friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries be consolidated and developed daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

april 16, 1971

CHINA AND NIGERIA

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony to Welcome Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and Nigerian Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony in the capital indoor stadium this evening to welcome the nigerian table tennis delegation now on a friendly visit to china. chinese and nigerian players played friendly matches.

adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association and leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation, attended the ceremony and watched the friendly matches.

present on the occasion were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned tsao cheng, ma wen-po, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, wang lai, ho kung-kai, tsou po-hsien and yuan lu-lin.

in the stadium there were large streamers carrying the slogan "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and slogans to warmly welcome the nigerian table tennis delegation. when the chinese and nigerian players entered the arena, all the 18,000 spectators applauded warmly to greet the nigerian guests from africa. the chinese and nigerian players exchanged their team pennants at the ceremony. the chinese players presented the nigerian players with "double happiness" table tennis bats and balls. then the players of the two countries started playing friendly matches.

before the ceremony began, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo met leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation a.a. efunkoya and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

the chinese and nigerian players competed in men's team event this evening. the nigerian players s. wilson, p.a. santos and b. obisanya came up against the chinese players wang ta-yung, tien shu-yuan and li hsiao-tung.

the nigerian team is a strong one in africa. the tenacity shown by its players, their skill and powerful smashes left a deep impression on the spectators this evening. amiable talk took place round the court between players of the two countries when they exchanged experience and encouraged each other. in the course of the two-hour long contest the spectators time and again applauded the splendid performance of the chinese and nigerian players.

at the end of the contest, delegation leader a.a. efunkoya in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, tsao cheng, ma wen-po and others went to the arena and shook hands with the players of the two countries. they were then photographed together.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Syrian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to hafez assad, president, and abdel rahman khleifawi, premier, of the syrian arab republic, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the national day of the republic. full text of the message reads:

his excellency hafez assad,
president of the syrian arab republic,

his excellency abdel rahman khleifawi,
premier of the syrian arab republic,

damascus

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the national day of the syrian arab republic, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellencies and to the syrian government and people.

the syrian people have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. the syrian government and people have valiantly resisted the armed aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackey israeli zionism, supported the just struggle of the palestinian people and made positive contributions to the arab people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people express admiration for this.

i sincerely wish the syrian people, the palestinian and other arab peoples new victories in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. may the militant friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow and develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 16, 1971

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 16, 1971)

the u.s. table tennis delegation led by graham steenhoven left here for kwangchow by air this afternoon, after concluding its visit to shanghai.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang hsin-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation; chang chen-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and coaches and players of the shanghai table tennis team.

the u.s. table tennis delegation arrived here from peking by air yesterday morning. in the afternoon, the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. yang hsin-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch, said in his toast: the current visit of the u.s. table tennis delegation to our country will enhance the mutual-understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and the united states. in his toast, delegation leader steenhoven thanked the hosts for their fine work in welcoming the delegation. he said that the chinese people showed them enthusiasm and friendship wherever they went. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the table tennis players and people of the two countries would constantly develop.

yesterday evening, the table tennis players of shanghai had friendly matches with the u.s. players. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others watched the contest.

prior to the matches, the players of the two countries practised together. they learned from each other and increased their friendship. during the matches the players of both countries were time and again applauded.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune.

US

"Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression Is Sure to Win", Chinese PLA Men Say

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

following is an article carried in the people's daily today entitled "the afro-american struggle against violent repression is sure to win" written by wu hsin-ping and tung hsing-lien, fighters of a certain unit of the people's liberation army.

the article reads in part as follows:

in the spring of 1968, when afro-americans in the united states launched a struggle against violent repression on an unprecedented scale, chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, issued on april 16 a "statement in support of the afro-american struggle against violent repression". this brilliant document has greatly inspired the revolutionary struggle of the afro-americans in the united states and the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

chairman mao points out: "racial discrimination in the united states is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. the contradiction between the black masses in the united states and u.s. ruling circles is a class contradiction." for a long time, colonialists and imperialists have turned the black people into their slaves and built their eden on a heap of white bones of many black people. more than 20 million afro-americans, subjected to both national and class oppression, have been condemned to the bottom of american society.

in recent years, the reactionary ruling circles at the white house have stepped up their exploitation and hair-raising persecution of the afro-americans in order to rabidly push their policies of aggression and war in the world. terrorism, lynching, kidnapping and assassination may at any moment befall the afro-americans who live in the shadows of hunger, illness and death. their fierce resistance is a natural result of the fascist rule of the u.s. government.

armed resistance against violent repression marks a new development of the black people's struggle for liberation in the united states. in 1968, martin luthur king, an afro-american clergyman and an exponent of non-violence, was assassinated by u.s. imperialism. this sanguinary fact served in a negative way to teach the american black masses a profound lesson. they have come to realize that the creed of non-violence and reformism are impracticable in their strivings for liberation. the idea of armed resistance against violent repression is striking ever deeper root in their minds. the rising and development of their armed resistance reflect the aggravation of the national and class contradictions in the united states and is a sign of the further awakening of the afro-americans.

chairman mao points out: "the black masses and the masses of white working people in the united states share common interests and have common objectives to struggle for." among the whites in the united states, it is only the monopoly capitalist class that is oppressing and exploiting the afro-americans; the masses of white labouring people are also victims of its fleecing. the reactionary ruling circles of the united states are the common enemy of all the american working people. this truth is being recognized more and more distinctly by the afro-americans. that explains why their struggle is merging step by step with the american workers' movement and why they are uniting more and more closely with the american-indians, porto ricans and american-mexicans, other minority american peoples and the people of all strata in the united states in the common struggle against their enemy. in face of the american people's raging struggle, the nixon administration is terror-stricken and completely at a loss, acting like an ant placed on a hot pan.

the afro-american struggle against violent repression is an important component part of the anti-u.s. struggle

of the oppressed people and nations of the world. the excellent situation in this struggle is inspiring the afro-american struggle against violent repression, which is in turn a powerful support to the anti-u.s. struggle of the world people as it directly pounds at the white house from within the united states.

march on, afro-american brothers exclamtion your struggle against violent repression is just and can be subdued by no force on earth. the chinese people and the people of the world support you resolutely. your struggle will surely win exclamation

Afro-American Revolutionary Struggle Develops in Depth

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1971)

the afro-american struggle against the domestic fascist rule has developed vigorously in the past few years. joining forces with other revolutionary struggles of the american people, it has incessantly dealt the u.s. monopoly capitalist class heavy blows and added to the difficulties which beset the u.s. imperialists at home and abroad.

the over 22 million afro-americans have for a long time been subjected to the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. since nixon's advent to power, the u.s. ruling circles have intensified their fascist suppression of the afro-american people, while continuing their political frauds. the u.s. justice department was reported to have been "beefed up both in terms of budget and manpower" as a support to its repressive activities against the afro-americans. the number of policemen's boxes has greatly increased in cities with black communities. a "survey committee" was set up in the country to collect informations about afro-american struggle against violent repression. the ku klux klan which makes the afro-americans its foes was allowed to hold a national conference openly whereas afro-americans advocating resistance by force of arms were often arrested or murdered.

the sanguinary suppression of the afro-american people by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles has enlightened more and more afro-americans by negative example and forced them to further shake off the spiritual yoke of the creed of "non-violence" and take an active part in the fiery struggle against violent repression. it was revealed in the u.s. press that there were over 600 cases of struggle waged by the national minorities every year from 1968 to 1970, twice as many as in 1967. the afro-american struggle against violent repression saw many heroic exploits which may move one to song and tears. the struggle in cairo, illinois, has been going on since early 1969. "nearly everyone in cairo is armed," said a report. once when the reactionary police in that city tried to stop a demonstration and make mass arrests, an old lady followed by a little girl came up with a stick. inspired by the righteousness of her stand, she said, gun in hand, "one more step and i'll start". this threw the police into a panic. in the past more than 20 months, the ruling circles changed the mayor of the city twice and the commissioner of its police five times to intensify their sanguinary

suppression of the afro-americans with a view to stamping out the flames of the afro-american struggle. however, with the support of afro-americans and students in other cities, the struggle in cairo has raged more furiously.

the struggle of the black masses against unemployment, hunger and poverty has made further progress too. sinking deeper in the mire of their fifth post-war economic crisis, the u.s. monopoly groups have been making desperate efforts to shift the burden of the crisis on to the working people, afro-americans in particular. the rate of unemployment among the afro-american people is twice as high as that among the whites. the unemployment rate among the young black people has reached more than 30 per cent. on march 20 last, several thousand black and white people held an impressive demonstration in washington against unemployment, racial discrimination and the shift of economic crisis on to the black people. on march 6, more than 1,000 black and white people marched in las vegas, neveda state, to oppose the reactionary authorities' cutting back of "welfare" funds. half of the demonstrators were black women.

the afro-american struggle is gradually merging with the workers' movement. in the recent years, many clandestine organizations and rank-and-file committees were formed by black workers in new york, chicago, detroit and newark and in many industrial departments. these organizations and committees study the well-being of the black people and lead the workers' struggle in their workshops or trades. under their leadership, the workers time and again broke through the control of a handful of reactionary union bosses and staged "wildcat" strikes which gave a great impetus to the workers' movement. the first "wildcat" strike in the history of the american telephone and telegraph company which broke out a year ago was a case in point.

the just struggle of the afro-american people enjoys the sympathy and support of the white workers, who in many of their big strikes adopted a clear-cut stand against political and economic discrimination against the black workers. many white workers fought alongside their black brothers. in the 370,000-strong general motors strike which shook the country last year, the white and black workers picketed and fought together for 68 days, which dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. monopolies.

the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina has brought a tremendous catastrophe to the afro-americans. a large number of black people have been driven there as cannon fodder and their rate of casualty is twice that of the white soldiers. the black people's struggle against this war developed very fast in the past few years. their organizations against the aggressive war mushroomed in all parts of the united states and there have been more and more anti-war demonstrations with black sponsors or participants. not a few black soldiers who were forcibly sent to indochina have come to see the true features of u.s. imperialism and refused to execute combat orders and become a slaughterer in the hands of u.s. imperialism. many black ex-service men took an active part in demonstrations against the war of aggression. 20,000 black and white people in new haven held impressive demonstrations for several days running last may condemning the reactionary authorities' fascist persecution of the afro-americans and demanding that the nixon administration withdraw all its aggressor troops from indochina. since the beginning of spring this year, the struggle of the black and white masses against nixon administration's war of aggression has further developed and a greater storm of struggle is in the offing.

through their revolutionary practice in the afro-american struggle, many black pioneers have found the powerful ideological weapon -- marxism-leninism. quite a number of them have learned from their personal experience that only by integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the specific conditions in the united states can the american people, the black people included, win their struggle. they have organised themselves into groups to study and disseminate the great truth of marxism-leninism. progressive papers of the black people often carry writings by or selected quotations from marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao to criticize all kinds of absurdities spread by the reactionary ruling circles, sum up experience in struggle and guide the current struggle.

in his april 16, 1968, statement in support of the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao pointed out: "the afro-american struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the united states to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." in the past three years, the afro-american struggle has surged forward furiously. meanwhile, the struggle against aggressive war, the workers' movement, the student movement and the women's movement have seen vigorous growth in the united states. a new storm of revolutionary struggle against the reactionary home and foreign policies of the nixon administration is in the making. fighting in collaboration with the people of other sections, the afro-americans will surely make a greater contribution to the overthrow of the despotic rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. just as the great teachers marx and engels pointed out in the "manifesto of the communist party": "in proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to." the afro-american people will achieve their complete emancipation when victory is won in the revolutionary struggle of the american people as a whole.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY RECTIFICATION

How Do We Carry Out Small-Scale Rectification Activities?

by

Party Branch of Huangshe Brigade, Funing Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1971)

"A rectification movement is a 'widespread movement of Marxist education.' Rectification means study of Marxism through criticism and self-criticism by the whole Party. We can certainly learn more about Marxism in the course of a rectification movement."

Obeying this teaching by great leader Chairman Mao, our Party branch of Huangshe brigade has been carrying out small-scale rectification activities since 1966. Through these rectification activities in the past few years, the cadres, the Party members and the masses have heightened their consciousness of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and sustained revolution, played a role of a fighting bastion better, and vigorously pushed forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The small-scale rectification is just fine. It helps change man's thinking and the face of the earth."

Through small-scale rectification activities in the past few years, we have preliminarily summed up "six what-to-do's."

1. What should we do when people think there is nothing to be rectified? Our method of work is: to intensify education on the viewpoint of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in close relation with the realities of the three great revolutionary struggles.

At the beginning, when the Party branch suggested establishing a system requiring the holding of rectification on a small scale, some people aired a different view: "Six of the nine leading members of our Party branch had suffered

a famine and lived by begging for food in the past. They have correct roots, strong sprouts and are red ideologically. There is little in them to be rectified." Is it true that there is little to be rectified? Bearing this question in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and recalled the realities of class struggle in our brigade a few years ago: How could some bad elements have sneaked into the leading group in the past? Why was it that some leading members were won over and corrupted by the class enemies?

The living facts of the class struggle made us realize that: Simple class affection alone won't do. We must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and make effort to remold our subjective world while remolding the objective world, so that we can continuously heighten our consciousness of continuing revolution and lead the masses well to carry out the class struggle.

Some comrades said: "Once a wind blows in society, ripples are formed in our minds. We must carry out rectification activities continuously as long as class struggle exists."

2. What should we do when people think they do not have time for rectification? Our method of work is: to give prominence to proletarian politics, to correctly handle the relationship between revolution and production and to properly set aside time for carrying out rectification activities.

When the idea that there was nothing to be rectified was solved preliminarily, some comrades had the idea that "we can spare no time for rectification activities" and said that "rectification activities delay production." Upon discovering this idea in its bud, we got together with all comrades to analyze the situations in two production teams: Production in the No. 1 production team lagged behind for a long time, whereas the No. 7 production team had its output increased by a big margin, the average output of grain being 1,018 catties per mow and that of ginned cotton being 120 catties per mow last year. Why was it that these two production teams, being in the same brigade and having similar conditions, had so very different outputs?

After this analysis, all comrades realized that: The No. 1 production team grasped production exclusively and did not give prominence to proletarian politics, whereas the No. 7 production team persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, brought man's subjective activities into play and turned consciousness into matter, so that it carried out production well.

The experience of both the positive and the negative examples taught all comrades an impressive lesson, making them understand more clearly the relationship between revolution and production and between consciousness and matter.

To resolve the contradiction regarding the time for rectification activities and production, we have adopted different means for different seasons: A rectification meeting which can be held at night should not be held in day time; one which can be held on a rainy day should not be held on a sunny day; one which can be held in the fields should not be held at home. Preparations are also made beforehand. In this way, rectification activities are carried out and mistakes corrected simultaneously and strictly.

3. What should we do when people "fear being taken as a target of rectification?" Our method of work is: to heighten ideological understanding, to improve the method of conducting rectification, and to induce initiative in making revolution.

For some time after the initiation of the small-scale rectification activities, some comrades aired their discontent in secret, saying that a cadre had to work hard but still had to be subject to criticism. At a rectification meeting, some comrades smiled when being commended but blushed when being criticized. After an analysis, we discovered that this fear of being taken as a target of rectification was derived from two aspects: Subjectively they did not understand sufficiently the meaning of rectification and did not have high consciousness of continuing revolution. Objectively problems existed in the form and the method of our small-scale rectification activities in that they were not based on self-education and were not aimed at inducing the comrades to make revolution voluntarily.

Accordingly, we started from solving the question of ideological understanding and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine on sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vice Chairman Lin's instruction that we must be a motive force as well as a target of revolution, and the new Party Constitution, thereby making the comrades understand that the small-scale rectification activity was a filling station in the revolution and that only by carrying out rectification activities continuously could they advance and make revolution continuously.

With understanding enhanced, we made appropriate improvements in the method of conducting small-scale rectification activities: The No. 1 man must perseveringly take the lead in fighting against self-interest and repudiating revisionism and the comrades must persevere in making revolution voluntarily and educating themselves. After that, the comrades who formerly "feared being taken as a target of rectification" strove to fight against self-interest and repudiate revisionism. After a rectification activity, they went on their own initiative to the masses to ask for their opinions, so as to correct their own mistakes.

4. What should we do when people "fear offending other people"? Our method of work is: to heighten understanding of criticism and self-criticism and to wage struggle courageously and properly.

After we laid emphasis on voluntarily making revolution and persevering in self-criticism during the small-scale rectification movement, a situation of harmony appeared when opinions were put forward in a rectification meeting. Even when a question of principle in the struggle between the two roads was involved, some comrades would regard it "a trifle in everyday life" and dismiss it lightly. Some others said: "Today you are offended, tomorrow he is offended. The leading group has only a few people. How can we stand being offended frequently?" They dared not carry out ideological struggle actively. This was a reflection of the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace within the Party." Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle," we criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace within the Party" and made all comrades understand that opposition and struggle between different ideas often occurred in

the leading group and that only by actively carrying out ideological struggle would it be possible to overcome various kinds of erroneous ideas and to strengthen revolutionary unity.

To correctly implement the principle of criticism and self-criticism, we laid emphasis on two points: Those who put forward opinions must do so from the desire of unity, be strict in their demands and give warm-hearted help, so that they give their opinions enthusiastically and help the comrades patiently. The comrades who are criticized should not be particular about the occasion on which a criticism is put forward, the attitude of those who make the criticism, the position of those who make the criticism, and the method by which the criticism is made.

5. What should we do when thinking is not unified? Our method of work is: to adopt the method of "inviting in" and "going out" and to carry out open-door rectification activities.

In the year before last, our brigade was assigned the task of building an "anti-revisionist canal" which involved work of moving 21,000 cubic meters of earth. There were three attitudes among the nine members of the Party branch: Three supported the project, three others opposed it and the remaining three had no opinion. We found this a major problem and held three rectification meetings in succession, but failed to unify thinking. Later, we held the rectification meetings in the fields and worksites and roused the broad masses to make suggestions. Immediately the masses put forward a hundred opinions. An old poor peasant said: "This canal must be built. In the old society where man ate man, we did not have the power to build it. After the nation-wide liberation, Liu Shao-ch'i's doctrine of trailing behind other people tied us hand and foot. Now we have the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the support by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Why can't we build the canal well?"

We discussed the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and unified our thinking. We decided to go immediately into action. Building of this canal would need 25 days to complete according to the original plan. Actually only 17 were taken to build it. This time, we tasted the happiness derived from the open-door rectification.

After that, we often conducted open-door rectification by the method of "inviting in" and "going out." Proceeding from the point of showing concern for the revolutionization of the leading members, the broad masses actively helped us make revolution and often gave us their precious opinions.

6. What should we do when the level of rectification is not high? Our method of work is: to study the history of the struggle between the two lines, to see the essence through the appearances and to analyze the question by raising it to the level of the struggle between the two lines.

Some time ago, a phenomenon of "three much" and "three little" appeared in our small-scale rectification activities: General problems were much talked about but little was talked about problem of the struggle between the two lines;

problems of production were much talked about but little was talked about problems of revolution; problems of everyday life were much talked about but little was talked about ideological problems.

We made an all-round analysis of the causes of this phenomenon and found that the key lay in the fact that we did not carry out study well and did not have high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. For this reason, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching that the line problem must be "talked over every year, every month and every day," we took the heightening of the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines as the main subject to be learned during the small-scale rectification activities. With regard to the problems of principle, we did not treat them separately but analyzed them by raising them to the level of the struggle between the two lines. In this way, the phenomenon of "three much" and "three little" was eliminated and the level of the small-scale rectification activities was raised.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Continuously Strengthen CYL Ideological Development with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- How the Long-Thread Workshop of Nanking Chemical Fiber Works consolidates and develops the results of League rectification and building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1971)

Of the nearly 500 workers of the Long-Thread Workshop of Nanking Chemical Fiber Works, 80 percent are young people, with 152 Communist Youth League members among them. After an effort at League rectification and building, the broad masses of League members and other youths have considerably heightened their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Their spiritual outlook has undergone a profound change. To consolidate and develop the results of the rectification effort, they have continuously applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthening ceaselessly the League's ideological construction. Under the Party's leadership, League organizations are enabled to thrive and forge ahead continuously.

Strengthen Leading Squads' Ideological Construction

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Cadres are the decisive factor once the political line is determined." After an effort at League rectification and building, the general Party branch of this workshop first devoted attention to construction in regard to League cadres' ideological revolutionization. At the outset, they found that though League leading squads had been set up, some erroneous ideas still existed in certain League cadres. Some people held that with the Party's leadership now unified, League work had become insignificant and might be carried on or not. Some others considered that after League rectification demands on League work would be more exacting, which would make one's work all the more difficult.

To counter these living ideas, they held timely Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for League cadres. Everyone seriously studied a series of directives on youth work from Chairman Mao and his great doctrine of the continuation of revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. All came to understand that the primary duty of a League organization was to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education of youths and the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in close cooperation with the Party organization. They also analyzed bourgeois ideas with their corrosive effects on certain youths and vigorously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for League building.

A member of the branch formerly held that "with the Party branch and the revolutionary committee existing above and the group leaders below, it makes no difference whether we give attention to League work or not." Through study, he came to understand that League work was a glorious task entrusted to us by the Party and Chairman Mao and that our attitude to League work was actually a

problem of what attitude we assumed toward the proletarian revolutionary cause. He expressed the determination to direct proper and energetic efforts to League work under the Party's leadership.

After being elected a League branch deputy secretary, another comrade stressed his own incompetency and his low level and tried to run away from contradictions in work. Through study at the study class and with the help of everyone, he vigorously fought selfishness and mixed thoughts. On his own initiative, he headed for a group which was "always in difficulties" to help the backbone of the group to pull down the wall of ideological misunderstanding. The backward features of this group were thus changed.

Lead a Proper Organizational Life Along Revolutionary and Militant Lines

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The youth should put in the first place a firm and correct political orientation," the General League Branch of the Long Thread Workshop took the aim toward a proper revolutionized and militant organizational life as an important means to give League members and youths regular and lively education in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Their main approach boiled down to the following:

(1) Conscientious work was done by accurately grasping living ideas. After an effort in League rectification and building, they mobilized the League cadres, League members and young activists to make use of after-work hours to launch widely such activities as visiting families, social investigation, calling regular ideological analysis meetings, etc. The aim was to get acquainted with the ideological state of League members and youths at all times to enable us to do conscientious ideological work.

For a time, a certain League member lacked work enthusiasm. He often excused himself from work on "sick leave." The League group paid him a timely call, and found he was getting busy mainly with preparations for his wedding. Together with him, they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and recalled the past for the purpose of a comparison. The League member was enabled to set in its proper place the relation between personal problems and the revolutionary cause. His consciousness heightened, this League member plunged actively into revolution and production.

(2) Revolutionary mass criticism was made a continuous process. They achieved the goal of criticizing specific problems in the light of a situation, criticizing key points of a problem, and criticizing in time by laying hold of the beginnings of a problem.

A League member erroneously thought that a good performance in production meant a good showing in the ideological area. He buried himself in production without giving prominence to proletarian politics. The League branch organized the League members and youths and talked to them about the great significance of proletarian politics as a primary factor in the light of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Meeting and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister trash of "production first."

Drawing a lesson from his "having suffered through following a wrong orientation," this League member vigorously criticized the absurd idea of "a good performance in production meant good political ratings." Thereafter, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and energetically took part in various political activities. He did a very good job in production. He was cited a "five-good" worker. The broad masses of League members said, "Only by regularly unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticizing various non-proletarian ideas can we build an anti-revisionist and revisionism-resistant Great Wall in the ideological area."

(3) Class education was put on a regular basis. "Because they suffered in the old society, the young people and even young workers should especially strengthen their class education and heighten their ideological consciousness." In compliance with such a great teaching from Chairman Mao, they took class education as an important part of life in a League organization. They constantly invited old workers to tell the history of a family or of a factory and organized visits to class education exhibitions and unfolded such activities as paying homage to the Yühuata Martyrs' Tomb. This aroused the League members' and youths' class consciousness and heightened their consciousness of continuous revolution.

Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Occupy the Position of Spare-Time Life

To let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy the position of the youths' spare-time life, various wholesome activities were unfolded after the rectification of the League in line with the characteristics of youths.

Revolutionized dormitories were set up. The General League Branch organized League members and youths to utilize spare time to study "the three constantly read articles" in the dormitory. They set up a philosophy study group, "study positions" and mass criticism special columns. They also called discussion-application meetings and small-scale criticism meetings.

Outdoor training was organized in the form of camping. By using the time of a break in production with the inspection and repair of machines, they organized League members and youths to participate in camping and marching. The latter were made to eat, live, labor and study with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside. This not only cemented the ties between workers and peasants but also fostered the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

Revolutionary model theatrical works were studied. In the League, an upsurge was whipped up in a vigorous effort to study and sing revolutionary model theatrical works. The slogan of "Learning from heroes, whipping up enthusiasm and taking action" was put forward. CYL member Chang Chiao-chen once under-rated his own talents and was afraid of acting as a squad leader. After studying revolutionary model theatrical works, he became inspired by such heroic figures as Yang Tzu-jung and Fang Hai-chen and vigorously fought selfishness and overcame the feeling of shrinking from difficulties. With courage, he shouldered the heavy burden.

Athletic activities were launched energetically. The General League Branch constantly organized the broad masses of League members and youths to carry out such activities as playing basketball, volleyball, table tennis games, tug of war, etc., to keep physically fit and improve their health. Thus they can plunge into revolution and production with pep and vigor. (By our own correspondent)

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Strengthen Party Leadership Over League Rectification and Building

by

The CCP Committee of Chiente Hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1971)

Since the triumphant opening of the "9th National Congress" of the Party, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on youth work and the build-up of the Communist Youth League, we have launched experimental points for League rectification and building. Up to the end of last year, on the basis of League rectification and League building, various basic-level League organizations set up new leading squads. Through a process of League rectification and building, the broad masses of CYL members and revolutionary youths heightened their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution to become a vigorous shock force in making revolution and promoting production.

Put League Rectification and Building on the Party Committee's Important Agenda

Should we take League rectification and building work as an important or small matter, attach full importance to it or give it only general attention? We went through a process of understanding. At the outset, we had a vague idea of the importance of youth work. Through making investigations at fixed points, we received a profound education from both negative and positive experiences.

Due to a relaxation in political-ideological work for youths, a brigade of the Chihfeng commune became an easy target of infiltration by bourgeois thinking. It corrupted and ate into youths' minds. The youths became quite seriously affected with a wave of anarchism. The poor and lower-middle peasants criticized us, saying, "By relying solely on three factories (tea factory, processing factory and brick factory) and two gardens (tea garden and fruit orchard) without bothering about the youth, we shall gradually lose the domain which we have personally built."

By developing an energetic effort in the ideological rectification of the League members, the Party branch of the Yüts'un brigade of Erhch'int'ang commune made a good job of its League rectification and building work. A strong political atmosphere prevailed in the League branch. Twenty-one League members led the youth to form a shock team which played a tremendous role in the fight against floods and in other tasks.

A comparison between the two brigades made us see the great significance of League rectification and building by applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the establishment of the hsien Party committee in April last year, we called on the Party committees of various communes to take a serious attitude toward League rectification and building and include it as an important

item on the Party committee's agenda. At that time, some commune and brigade cadres had an inadequate idea of the great significance of youth work. Concerning League rectification and building work, they did nothing more than "putting in a few words in making plans for struggle-criticism-transformation, saying a few words in arranging tasks at a meeting, asking a single question in work inspection and making a few casual remarks in a report submitted to the higher levels."

To counter such living ideas, the hsien Party committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on "training and creating millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause," vigorously preached at several work conferences the significance of youth work and the risk of the class enemy corrupting and poisoning the youths' minds. This made the members of the Party committees of various communes realize that rectification and building of the League was an important matter bearing on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, which must be taken seriously and handled properly in a serious manner.

Combine the Three Major Revolutionary Movements With a Proper Effort Toward League Rectification and Building

After the Party committees of various communes started giving importance to League rectification and building work, they encountered a contradiction between League rectification and the central tasks. Some people said, "From the upper levels come a thousand lines to be threaded through a single needle at the lower levels, the League rectification building work just could not fit in." They erroneously took central work as simply handling grain and coal or mechanically set central work in opposition to League rectification and building. They considered it impossible to take care of the two simultaneously.

We repeatedly stressed educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought as a fundamental task of a Party organization. All our work is aimed at consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. Material results must be given attention and spiritual results still greater attention. On the one hand, League rectification and building cannot be separated from central work and cannot be tackled in an isolated manner. On the other, a proper effort toward League rectification and building is conducive to the development of central work. We called on the Party organizations at various levels to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts as a guide to a proper recognition of the relation between matter and consciousness and between a part and the whole and to make a success of League rectification and building work in close relation to the central tasks.

To insure leadership over League rectification and building work organizationally, we set up leadership squads for League rectification and building on a firm basis. The hsien Party committee assigned a standing committee member and a committee member to League rectification and building work. In a political work group, they got specialized cadres and insured their being steady in their work. The Party committees of various communes each had a committee member put in charge of League work. Under the leadership of Party branches, various basic-level units set up League rectification and building work groups with Party branch members as their leaders. In this way, some people were put

in charge at every level with the whole Party set in motion. The League rectification and building work was enabled to develop vigorously.

To link League rectification and building work with central work properly, two standing committee members of the hsien Party committee went to stay at two separate communes and groped for experience in doing League rectification and building work around the central tasks.

At the time, the two communes were launching a "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign. At various stages of the movement, we directed efforts to League rectification and building. This enabled the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign to develop spectacularly and the League rectification and building work to become a lively affair.

Under the inspiration of the hsien Party committee, the great majority of commune Party committee secretaries each selected a League branch as a fixed point where they stayed and worked. Some commune Party committees specially assigned forces to work at fixed points. In accordance with their own practical conditions, they linked League rectification and building with central work organically. This brought very satisfactory results.

In Doing League Rectification and Building Work We Must Stress the Need of Guaranteeing Quality

"The youth should put in the first place a firm and correct political orientation." In strengthening leadership, the Party committee must mainly pay attention to the orientation and to the fundamentals, give prominence to ideological rectification and education in Mao Tse-tung's thought and take good care of the quality of League rectification and building work. Therefore, we doggedly grasped the struggle between the two League building lines and organized various commune Party committees to study Chairman Mao's proletarian League building line seriously and to criticize vigorously renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist League building line. Through a vigorous effort in study and mass criticism, the League rectification and building effort was able to get ahead along the correct orientation.

In League rectification, we must give prominence to the progressive nature of a League organization. But some basic-level Party organizations held the following view: "Young people are a simple lot. When it comes to League rectification, would it not be just a matter of the League members reviewing themselves, the masses making comments and the Party branch drawing conclusions? It's just useless to make any extra effort." Guided by such an idea in League rectification, we shall inevitably do our work perfunctorily. Therefore, the hsien Party committee suggested that in leading the League, the Party organization should direct proper efforts to the following three links:

(1) Starting with "two-recollection and three-investigation" work, they conduct education in class and class struggle to foster deeper proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao and temper continuously a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao.

(2) In the light of practice, they conduct education in the struggle between two lines and two roads to make the broad masses of League members and youths understand that in a socialist society classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist and so does the struggle between the two roads, socialist and capitalist. The consciousness of the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship is heightened.

(3) Heroic figures are taken as examples to be followed, with education given in the communist world outlook to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and the idea of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

We further demanded that revolutionary mass criticism permeate through the whole process of League rectification and building. Practice shows that where things are done this way the quality of League rectification proves better and the League life more lively. Otherwise, even with a new League branch set up, we shall remain in the dark about the orientation and lack fighting power.

For instance, in League rectification, a brigade of Puchiap'eng commune formerly failed to give prominence to ideological rectification, and carried out work perfunctorily. The masses said, "By doing a slipshod job, it makes no difference whether we set about rectification or not." With the help of the commune Party committee, the Party branch acted upon the mass opinion and launched a brigade-level League members' study class. They exposed contradictions, looked for causes and made another rectification effort by laying hold of class standpoint and problems about the orientation and the road. As a result, League life became a lively affair. The broad masses of League members and youths were enabled to play a shock role in making revolution and promoting production.

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PRODUCTION-INCREASE AND ECONOMY

Prominent Results of Production-Increase and Economy Campaign on Peking Industrial Front

- Firm implementation of Chairman Mao's general line for socialist construction

The broad masses of cadres and people have combined study with revolutionary mass criticism in a continuous effort to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticize the reactionary "theory of transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces" and "theory of human nature" and have driven forward the ceaseless advance of the cause of socialist revolution and construction along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, April 13) By resolutely implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and building socialism with plentiful, quick, good and economical results" personally worked out by Chairman Mao, the working class in the capital has continuously deepened the production-increase and economy campaign and achieved prominent results for the first few months of this year on the basis of overfulfillment of the state plan. In the first quarter, total industrial output value of the city showed an increase of 28.8 percent over the corresponding period last year, with the highest level achieved in history. The quality of products has improved. Consumption of raw and other materials has also dropped steadily. This augurs well for the triumphant fulfillment of the state plan for 1971 and the development of the fourth 5-year plan for the national economy.

Since the start of 1971, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important directive on the conduct of ideological and political-line education in the whole Party, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial front of Peking municipality have further pushed the development of the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in its depth and width and continuously heightened the consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on the part of the broad masses of cadres and people.

Recently, through studying and carrying out the CCP Peking Municipal Committee's "Decision on strengthening study and carrying out ideological and political line education," the leading cadres at various levels have strengthened the consciousness in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. By adhering to the "daily reading" or "study day" system, they have launched study classes to study assiduously dialectical materialism and historical materialism in an effort to raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and between materialism and idealism and to remold the world outlook seriously. The broad masses of cadres and people have combined study with revolutionary mass criticism in a continuous effort to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticize the reactionary "theory of transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces," and "theory of human nature" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash. They have pushed the continuous advance of the cause of socialist construction and revolution along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres and people on the metallurgical front and in various lines and trades in Peking municipality have energetically contributed toward the strengthening of metallurgical and mine construction and iron and steel production. The broad masses of geological workers of Peking Geological Bureau have showed the determination to be good scouts in fighting a great battle of mining. Braving severe cold and the perils of an ice-bound and snowy world, they doggedly devoted themselves to winter prospecting in search for valuable resources for the state.

For the first quarter this year, the drilled area showed an increase of 100 percent against that in the corresponding period last year. Surveying and prospecting appliances and machines and equipment were turned out by the Peking Geological Appliance Factory and Peking Metallurgical and Geological Machinery Plant in the first quarter of this year in a much larger quantity than those turned out in the corresponding period last year.

Being trial-produced for mines by some factories under the Peking Municipal Machinery Industry Bureau are such new products as large-sized ball grinding machines, heavy duty motor vehicles of large tonnage, sedan-type cranes, hoisting machines, etc. Since the beginning of this year, through the concerted efforts of all lines and trades, the raw and other material industries in Peking municipality have showed an improvement. Compared with the corresponding period last year, iron ore output for the first quarter of this year showed an increase of 23 percent, pig iron output, 24 percent, steel production, 28 percent. In other raw material industries, output of refined oil, raw coal, coke, carbides, etc., chalked up an increase of over 10 percent or even 100 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The broad masses of cadres and people on the industrial front of Peking municipality have studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "For all products we must achieve not only a higher output but also better quality." To this end, they have strived to increase the volume of production and improve the quality of products. They have further criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line and established and improved systems such as inspection of the quality of the products required by socialist enterprises, etc.

The broad masses of workers of the Peking First Steel-Rolling Plant raised the question of better product quality for recognition at the high plane of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They gave prominence to proletarian politics and humbly acquired the advanced experience of fraternal enterprises in Tientsin, thus raising the up-to-standard percentage of quality-adjusted steel bars to 97 percent.

By properly handling the dialectical relations involving plentifulness, quickness, perfection and economy, the broad masses of workers of the Peking Band Steel Factory sought plentifulness in perfection, quickness in perfection and economy in perfection, making possible a month-by-month increase of the comprehensive finished product ratio of band steel. This assured the development of production in a plentiful, quick, satisfactory and economical manner.

Personnel of the leadership organs of light industry departments and the leading cadres and workers and technical personnel of various factories and enterprises went out of their offices and production workshops to act as salesman at shops. They got straight from the worker-peasant-soldier masses their opinions about the quality of products and realized more deeply that the bad or good quality of light industry products has a direct bearing on the immediate interests of the broad masses, thereby strengthening their sense of political responsibility in improving the quality of products. They learned hard from Shanghai and other fraternal provinces and municipalities in an effort to improve designs and technological processes. This resulted in better quality for many light industry products of everyday use such as enamelware, bulbs, matches, fragrant soap, batteries, etc.

In the production-increase and economy campaign, the broad masses of workers of Peking municipality have further developed the revolutionary spirit of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amidst hardship" and cleaned up storage houses to tap potentials in an effort to reduce the consumption of raw and other materials. The machine building industry system has widely popularized such advanced technological processes as precision casting, powder metallurgy, etc., to save rolled steel for the state. The metallurgical industry system has energetically retrieved waste iron and steel to increase the source of raw material for steel-making. Through such measures as cleaning up storage houses, readjusting supplies to meet the needs of all parties, retrieving discards and utilizing waste, processing and remaking, etc., various lines and trades have turned many useless materials into something useful to increase the wealth of the state.

In the production-increase and economy campaign this year, the broad masses of workers and revolutionary technical personnel of Peking municipality have further unfolded a technical innovation movement and sought through technical innovation more material, more equipment, higher output, better quality, a greater variety and more extra labor, in order to develop production with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

By taking Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts as a guide to scientific experiment, the workers and technical personnel of the Peking Micro-Electric Machine Plant have improved technology involving the processing of molds and successfully turned out the "photo-electrical line-tracing cutting machines." This insured the quality of mold processing and raised the production efficiency over ten times.

By forming three-in-one combination groups of workers, technical personnel and cadres, the Peking 3rd Steel-Rolling Plant has designed and manufactured successfully on their own "Ch'Unying counter-current-type boilers." This brought about not only a saving in rolled steel for making boilers but also a saving of 50 percent of the coal consumed.

With the cooperation of the Bacteriological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Peking Pharmaceutical Plant has successfully experimented with a new technological process in the second-stage fermentation of Vitamin C, thus shortening the whole technological process and simplifying the production equipment. It also resulted in considerable saving in material and manpower resources and in important chemical raw materials.

In the excellent situation marked by increasing progress in revolution and production, the industrial front in Peking municipality is at present launching a self-education campaign for opposing arrogance and self-complacency and advocating modesty and prudence. Leading cadres at various levels are determined to maintain and promote the Party's style of combining theory with practice, the style of keeping in close touch with the people and the style of making self-criticism. By going deep into the world of reality and the midst of the masses, they have made serious investigations and studies, summed up experiences continuously, strengthened leadership over economic work and led the broad revolutionary masses to call into play all positive factors and unite all those that can be united in a struggle for the all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1971 national economic plan and the triumphant realization and development of the 4th five-year plan for the national economy.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Help Raise Production At Peking Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1971)

the peking organic chemical plant is making constant technical advances under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". the plant now produces 20,000 tons of polyvinyl alcohol a year, twice its designed capacity. this is the raw material for making the synthetic fibre vinylon.

the plant, which went into operation in 1965, was fettered by foreign technology before the cultural revolution because the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois experts followed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. as a result, the highest output ever recorded could only reach the designed capacity.

the workers initiated a technical innovations campaign after the ninth party congress in 1969. some people, however, argued that there was no need for such innovations because the plant had been "scientifically designed" and was "technically advanced". the plant revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team saw in this argument remaining influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. under their guidance, the workers applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in criticizing this false argument from the standpoint of philosophy.

the workers studied chairman mao's teaching "discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth" and summed up their experience. they recognized that man's knowledge of the objective world constantly grows. it would be metaphysical to regard things as unchangeable. that would sap one's initiative and make one a victim of the slavish comprador philosophy.

the workers found that there was indeed much room for improvement in the plant's equipment. the no.1 workshop lacked the equipment for recovering acetic aldehyde, a possible by-product. they proceeded to make some simple equipment to recover annually 500 tons of acetic aldehyde valued at half a million yuan. from this they turned out 600 tons of acetic acid a year, valued at 900,000 yuan.

this initial success was a great encouragement to the whole plant. the workers went on to study chairman mao's teaching "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." they recognized that things are advanced or backward only in the relative sense. certain equipment may be advanced at a given time but becomes backward as science progresses.

the vinyl acetate purifying column in the plant was rated the best of its kind when it went into operation. but production had to halt every 6-20 days for a 24-hour clean-up. the workers later found a way to solve this problem and both output and the quality of products have since been above designed standards.

who should be relied on in making technical improvements? some people doubted that workers could succeed where

experts had failed. the plant leadership guided the workers and staff in studying chairman mao's relevant teachings and criticizing liu shao-chi's fallacies about exclusive reliance on experts and the "backwardness" of the masses.

the workers said that all culture including science originates from class struggle and the struggle for production waged by the working masses. the exploiting classes invariably attribute the progress of science and all culture to themselves and to the handful of "experts" in their service. this is a reversal of history. "we workers must reverse this reversal of history," they said.

the workers' confidence grew after the criticism. along with the revolutionary cadres and technicians, they made detailed investigation and analysis of the current technological processes and equipment and worked out innovations. the synthesis reactor, a vital part of the plant's equipment, used to be manufactured by a specialized plant. after three months of hard work, the workers designed and turned out a new synthesis reactor, which is smaller but more efficient than the old one. in the past, the capitalist-roaders forbade the workers to make any innovations on a key device for regulating the temperature in the middle of the reactor. however, a group with the workers as the backbone, and including cadres and technicians, dared to make a break-through and succeeded in replacing the key devise with a chinese made electronic computer. by pooling their wisdom and efforts, the workers and cadres have made technical innovations throughout the plant.

an emulation campaign is guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. workers of the polymerizing section set the pace by doubling the productive capacity. they were emulated by workers of the acetylene purifying section who scored the same success. workers of the recovery and other sections also made technical innovations and raised the productive capacity considerably. thanks to their hard work in the past year and more, the plant's workers have introduced more than 40 important technical innovations, creating new technological processes, techniques and equipment of advanced levels. as a result, the plant's annual capacity has risen to 20,000 tons.

TEA PRODUCTION

Famous West Lake Commune Gets Good Tea and Grain Harvest

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 17, 1971)

the west lake commune of hangchow in chekiang province, a famous producer of lungching tea, has made great advances in production over the past few years. the peasants made strenuous efforts to get good harvests in 1970 in spite of frequent rains and low temperature. total output of tea was 385 tons, which is 44 per cent higher than the amount before the great proletarian cultural revolution. average per hectare output was 1.95 tons, setting a record. grain output per hectare was 8.25 tons.

lungching tea has been grown here for more than 1,000 years. output was low before liberation. thanks to chairman mao's road of socialist collectivization, tea production has increased steadily since liberation. the

popularization of mao tsetung thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution was led to rapid increases in tea production. the tea-growers studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way and became more determined to grow tea for the revolution. taking as their examples the heroes in the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), they had revolutionary enthusiasm in transforming mountain slopes and building new tea plantations.

most of tea plantations are in rolling country that is sandy and subject to drought. this has a negative influence on growing tea. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tea-growers built water conservancy works in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." they opened springs to make ponds, built dams to check streams and built a reservoir. this solved the shortage of water.

the lungching brigade has many tea plantations on shihfeng mountain. in the past, when there was a dry spell, the tea growers had to carry water uphill along zigzag mountain paths. it was hard work, but it did not solve the problem.

led by the brigade party branch, they built a reservoir on a mountain slope to lead water uphill. they lacked cement and substituted lime and clay. they learned building techniques as they went along. in the depths of winter they opened springs and built dams. hardship and fatigue did not dampen their spirits. work on the reservoir continued throughout the winter and spring.

the tea-growers set up new plantations that are protected by stone embankments. over several years during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they extended the farmland by 13 hectares, and tea plantations by 33 hectares, equivalent to the tea plantations opened in the previous 15 years. in addition, they improved older plantations by repairing dams and adding soil, and thus turned them into terraced fields.

the commune has itself built farm machinery plants which provide considerable mechanical equipment for tea-processing. every brigade now has such equipment to mechanize the processing. some production teams used some of the public accumulation funds to buy hand-tractors, electric ploughs and threshers, and lorries. this freed a lot of manpower for growing grain and output soon increased.

some brigades built over-head electric cable cars to transport tea and fertilizer to the high mountain plantations.

COTTON PRODUCTION

Cotton Output Rises Sharply in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 18, 1971)

Linchuan county in the east china province of anhwei increased its cotton output by a big margin in 1970 to become an advanced county in the province. its ginned cotton averaged 0.67 tons per hectare which is 67 per cent more than 1969 and above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

their success arose from popularizing the experience of the houchangwan no. 2 production team in line with chairman mao's teaching "go deeply into problems of one place, then apply the experience gained there in all other places".

the houchangwan no. 2 production team had been a low-lying, sandy area long affected by natural disasters. the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the commune members with soaring enthusiasm and ginned cotton per hectare jumped from 0.33 tons in 1968 to more than 1.1 tons in 1969. this exploded the fallacy that "cotton cannot give high yield north of the huai river in anhwei province". at the beginning of 1970, the production team was commended at the national conference on cotton production.

linchuan county was easily affected by drought and water-logging and its land was poor. before liberation, its ginned cotton per hectare averaged about 100 kilogrammes. the cotton acreage was expanded after liberation, but output was still very low. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and deepened the movement to learn from tachai. a number of advanced production brigades and teams have come to the fore. the houchangwan no. 2 production team is one.

the linchuan county revolutionary committee decided, as part of the mass movement, to popularize the no. 2 production team's experience throughout the county. after careful investigation and study, they found that though cotton output had risen, the potential was great. therefore, the committee widely propagated chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his important instruction "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they presented the houchangwan no. 2 production team's experience in raising output by giving prominence to proletarian politics and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. all this made the commune members more determined to grow cotton for the revolution.

in line with chairman mao's teachings "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "in all the practical work of our party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses'", members of the county revolutionary committee went to the houchangwan no. 2 production team and studied and did collective manual labour with the poor and lower-middle peasants in order to sum up the team's experience in an all-round way. on the other hand, the committee members sent representatives of the cadres at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants to the no. 2 production team to study its experience in promoting production by ideological revolutionization.

during the cotton growing stage, the county revolutionary committee held four on-the-spot meetings in the no. 2 production team. the team also sent some of its experienced cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to other communes and production teams to introduce its experience.

taking the no. 2 production team as their example, all the 6,000 cotton-growing teams in the county organized three-in-one technical groups to improve their skills and do a better job of field management.

they have brought 6,000 hectares under irrigation by sinking wells, harnessing rivers and building canals. they levelled and deep-ploughed 20,000 hectares and added twice as much fertilizer as before. all this created favourable conditions for increasing production.

linchuan county got a good harvest of cotton as well as of grain and other crops in 1970. they increased per hectare yield of grain from 2.76 tons in 1969 to 3.93 tons and the output of oil-bearing crops rose 50 per cent per unit.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Hongkong Table Tennis Association Fetes Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Apr. 16, 1971)

the hongkong table tennis association held a banquet on the evening of april 14 to welcome some members of the chinese table tennis delegation who arrived here after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

present at the banquet were lu ting, deputy head of the chinese table tennis delegation; pan chih-kang, deputy secretary-general of the delegation; players cheng min-chih, liang li-chen, li fu-jung, chou lan-sun, liang ko-liang and chang hsien-lin; leader of the women's team fu chao-tou; coach of the women's team liang yu-meng; and coaches of the men's team hsu yin-sheng and chuang chia-fu.

among more than one hundred people attending the banquet were liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, leading members of the hongkong sports organizations, noted figures from various circles and players of the hongkong table tennis team.

campbell, senior education officer of the british authorities in hongkong in charge of physical education, and his wife were also present.

chung jung-kuang, chairman, and yu jun-hsing, chief, of the hongkong table tennis association, a. de o. sales, chairman of the hongkong amateur sports federation, and huo ying-tung, president of the hongkong football association, spoke successively at the banquet. they expressed warm welcome to the arrival of these members of the chinese table tennis delegation and to their exhibition matches for the chinese patriotic compatriots here.

lu ting, deputy head of the chinese delegation, in his speech extended hearty thanks to the leading members of the sports organizations and chinese patriotic compatriots here for their enthusiastic welcome and hospitality. he said: "we will convey to the people of the motherland the profound affection of the broad masses of patriotic compatriots in hongkong and their boundless love for the great leader chairman mao."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 17, 1971)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, gave a dinner in the palace of brigades here yesterday evening in honour of chinese ambassador comrade liu chen-hua.

the dinner was attended by leading comrades of the albanian party and government adil carcani, beqir balluku, haki toska, hysni kapo, manush myftiu, rita marko, spiro koleka, abdyl kellezi, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi and pilo peristeri; xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; fiqrete shehu and vito kapo, members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; and nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs.

diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming English Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and English Players Hold Friendly Marches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1971)

the all-china sports federation honoured the visiting english table tennis delegation at a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the chinese and english players.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association and leader of the englisn table tennis delegation, and richard samuel, first secretary of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china.

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of the organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, wang lei, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yuan lu-lin were at the ceremony.

before the ceremony, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua met delegation leader charles murton wyles and had a friendly conversation with him.

in the competition hall were huge streamers reading "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the chinese and english players exchanged pennons. the chinese players presented their english counterparts with "double happiness" table tennis balls and bats.

men's and women's team competition was held between the chinese and english players this evening. in the men's event, english players clayton, taylor and hydes were pitted against yu yi-tse, li teh-yang and hsu shao-fa of china. shirley and piddock of england took on china's lin hsiu-ying and yang chun in the women's event.

at the 31st world table tennis championships held in japan the englisn women's team was placed eighth and the men's team finished tenth.

in this evening's two-hour competition, the english men players impressed the spectators with their loop drives while the english women players combined their cutting strokes with counter-hits. the excellent performance of both chinese and english players won warm applause from the stands.

at the end of the friendly matches, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan and others accompanied delegation leader charles murton wyles and first secretary richard samuel to the playing arena to shake hands with the players and pose for pictures.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 17, 1971)

the canadian table tennis delegation led by margaret walden, secretary general of the canadian table tennis association, left here for home by train this morning at the end of its friendly visit to china.

on leaving kwangchow, delegation leader margaret walden said: what impressed me most during our visit is the friendship the chinese people have shown to us. to promote friendship between the canadian and chinese people is the most important thing in our visit.

delegation member derek wall said: i have played table tennis in many countries, but this is the first time that the competition puts friendship first.

the canadian table tennis delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking by air yesterday morning. during their stay in kwangchow, the canadian guests visited the chinese export commodities fair and attended the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

upon its arrival and departure, the canadian table tennis delegation was welcomed and seen off by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local table tennis players.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1971)

the colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia left shanghai for kwangchow by air today after concluding a friendly visit to the city.

the colombian table tennis delegation arrived in shanghai from peking by air on april 16. in the evening, the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. yang hsin-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, and pedro garcia, leader of the delegation, proposed toasts at the banquet, and expressed the hope that the friendship between the players and people of china and colombia would constantly grow.

the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation held a ceremony yesterday evening in honour of the visiting colombian table tennis delegation. two men's and one women's team matches were then played between the shanghai and colombian players.

chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, was present.

in the chiangwan indoor stadium, where the ceremony was held, were streamers reading "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the colombian players played a flexible game, combining offensive with defensive. the excellent performance of both colombian and shanghai players drew round after round of applause from the 5,000 spectators.

during the break, colombian and shanghai players chatted cordially, exchanging experience, passing on technique and encouraging each other.

at the end of the friendly matches, the shanghai players went up to their colombian counterparts and warmly shook hands with them, congratulating them on their success.

the shanghai and colombian players had a two-hour joint practice session yesterday afternoon so that they could learn from one another and promote friendship.

upon its arrival and departure, the colombian table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by yang hsin-ya and chang chen-ya, leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as local table tennis coaches and players.

while in shanghai, the colombian guests visited the shanghai wrist watch factory and went sightseeing.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, Apr. 16, 1971)

the chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua arrived here by plane today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the national institute of sports, physical education and recreation of cuba.

welcoming the chinese team at the airport were fabio ruiz, deputy director of the institute, and personnel of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, the cuba-china friendship association, the cuban basketball federation and the cuban ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador chang teh-chun and lu chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were present.

in the lounge of the airport, fabio ruiz had a cordial and friendly talk with chi yu-hua. he said that the visit of the chinese team would enhance the friendship between the cuban and chinese peoples.

China-Cuba Friendship Association Gives Film Reception Marking Tenth Anniversary of Giron Beach Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1971)

the china-cuba friendship association gave a film reception today, marking the tenth anniversary of cuba's giron beach victory.

attending the reception were mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china, and his wife; ismael bello rios, deputy leader of the visiting cuban government trade delegation; and diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned wang shu-sheng, chiao kuan-hua, wang kuo-chuan, chen shu-fu, wang hsiao-yi, li shan-yi, yu li-chun and others.

the reception was permeated with the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba. shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and charge d'affaires ad interim mauro garcia spoke.

shen chien said that the cuban people's giron beach victory, which was a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism, was a brilliant example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big.

he praised the cuban people for their unremitting, triumphant struggle under prime minister castro's leadership against u.s. imperialist subversion, intervention and aggression and for building the country. "we firmly support the just struggle waged by the cuban people and wish them new success," he said.

shen chien said: the people of our two countries have formed a profound militant friendship in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism by supporting and helping each other. we believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and cuba and the militant friendship between our two peoples are sure to grow in the struggle against our common enemy u.s. imperialism.

after his speech, shen chien handed charge d'affaires a.i. garcia a copy of the message of greetings from the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cuba friendship association to the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples and the cuba-china friendship association.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. garcia recalled the giron beach victory. he said: since the victory of the cuban revolution, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have never stopped carrying out criminal activities against our people. nevertheless, the cuban revolution led by comrade prime minister castro has waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them and frustrated every hostile plot and activity by u.s. imperialism. the revolution is ready at all times to deal with any enemy aggression and defeat it with the same determination and strength as in smashing the u.s. imperialist invasion of our motherland ten years ago.

he said: in their revolutionary struggle the cuban people have always enjoyed the firm support of the fraternal chinese people and their great leader chairman mao tsetung. just as chairman mao has pointed out, the people of our two countries support each other in our common struggle against u.s. imperialism. we did so in the past, and we firmly believe that we will continue to do so in order to develop the militant friendship between the people of our two countries and defeat all criminal acts of u.s. imperialism, the no. one enemy of the people of the world.

the cuban documentary "the giron beach victory" and the chinese feature film "hit the aggressor hard" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 17, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and her entourage left hangchow for shanghai by special plane today after concluding a visit to the city.

princess ashraf pahlavi arrived in hangchow from peking by special plane yesterday in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

accompanying the distinguished guests to hangchow were wang chen, deputy department director, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at hangchow airport on their arrival and a warm send-off on their departure by lai ko-ko and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairmen of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned chou wen-chiang, kao feng and ma chiao-ta.

the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening warmly welcoming the distinguished iranian guests. they attended a theatrical performance later.

princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests visited the west lake and other scenic spots in hangchow.

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and her entourage left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning after concluding a visit to shanghai. they are being accompanied by lin chia-mei, wife of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

princess ashraf pahlavi arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane yesterday morning. in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet, warmly welcoming princess ashraf pahlavi and her entourage.

wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, chang yi-ai and huang tao, members of the standing committee, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, were present at the banquet. princess ashraf pahlavi and other distinguished iranian guests attended evening musical and acrobatic performances later.

present at the banquet and the performances were lin chia-mei, wife of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, and wang chen,

deputy department director, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied the distinguished iranian guests to shanghai.

while in shanghai, princess ashraf pahlavi and her entourage visited the malu people's commune on the city's outskirts and the tsaoyang workers' housing estate where they were warmly received by the masses.

upon their arrival and departure, the iranian guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu.

wang chen, deputy department director, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, left for kwangchow on board the same plane this morning.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Fukuoka on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Fukuoka, Apr. 16, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here this afternoon from kyoto on a friendly visit. the delegation had just concluded its friendly visit in kansai region.

at itazuke airport in fukuoka, kyushu region, the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by hundreds of japanese friends of various circles and patriotic chinese residents in fukuoka prefecture and from yamaguchi, saga, oita and kagoshima prefectures.

the japanese friends and chinese residents held streamers greeting the chinese table tennis delegation. waving five-star red flags, the patriotic chinese residents shouted: "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" they sang the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

the chinese delegation is scheduled to pay a three-day visit and hold friendly matches here.

at the airport in itami, osaka prefecture, where the chinese delegation had a stop-over from kyoto this morning, it was warmly seen off by the japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents in kansai region.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1971)

the nigerian table tennis delegation led by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association, left for kwangchow by air today after concluding a friendly visit to peking.

the nigerian friends were given a warm send-off at the airport by li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, sung yu-an and tsou po-hsien, leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and hu hsu-hsien, coach, and wang ta-yung, tien shu-yuan and li hsiao-tung, players, of the chinese table tennis team.

in parting, the chinese once again asked their nigerian friends to convey the chinese people's regards and friendly sentiments to the nigerian people. the nigerian friends said that they had come to china to promote the friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries and that they would make further efforts to strengthen this friendship.

during their stay in peking, the nigerian friends visited the fanhsiu hospital and the palace museum. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 18, 1971)

the nigerian table tennis delegation led by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association, left here for home this morning after concluding a friendly visit to china.

on leaving kwangchow, delegation leader efunkoya said: in china we are highly impressed by the hospitality we met everywhere we went and by all we have seen.

he continued: the chinese players and our players had combined practices which were beneficial to mutual improvement in technique. what is more significant is not technique gained from the practices and friendly matches but the friendship between the people and the players of our two countries.

the nigerian table tennis delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking by air yesterday morning.

upon its arrival and departure, the nigerian table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries as well as local table tennis players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Anniversary of Yalu River Hydro-Electric Station Agreement Celebrated in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 17, 1971)

tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in pyongyang, gave a film reception and a banquet at the embassy this evening to warmly celebrate the 16th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the yalu river hydro-electric station between the governments of china and korea.

present on the occasion were kim jae bong, korean vice-minister of foreign affairs, han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industry, and responsible members of other korean departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet, tai lu and han guk sung pointed out that the cooperative relations between china and korea in power and other departments are further consolidated and developed. they wished continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the chinese and korean peoples.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

before the banquet, a chinese colour film on the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" was shown.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception and Banquet Marking Anniversary of Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception and banquet here today marking the 16th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the governments of korea and china on the hydro-electric power station on the yalu river.

attending were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chien cheng-ying, chung yu-yi, liu chun, wang chin-jung, li ping, lu ping, li peng, hu yun, wang tzu-chuan, chang feng-yang and hsieh ming.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power chien cheng-ying spoke at the banquet. they pointed out that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and korea in the field of hydro-electric power formed part of the friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of china and korea. they expressed the belief that under the leadership of the two parties and governments of china and korea, these friendly relations and cooperation would be further developed.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people, likening it to the everflowing yalu river.

korean films were shown before the banquet.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Commodore Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1971)

kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of air commodore kamal ahmad, commandant of the staff college of the pakistan air force, and the visiting group of instructors and cadets he is leading.

attending were m.a. jafri, minister, group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

kuang jen-nung and kamal ahmad proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples, the armies and the air forces of china and pakistan.

present were leading members of the p.l.a. air force and other departments concerned, including liang pu, chu hsu-chih and wang yueh-hsi.

air commodore kamal ahmad and the other pakistan friends arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. they were welcomed at the airport by liang pu, chu hsu-chih, wang yueh-hsi and others.

minister m.a. jafri and air attache shujaatullah khan were also at the airport.

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 17, 1971)

the u.s. table tennis delegation led by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, left here for home by train this morning at the end of its friendly visit to china.

before leaving kwangchow, delegation leader graham steenhoven said: the chinese people are very friendly and sincere. the chinese table tennis players are very friendly to us. our whole delegation has enjoyed their association.

team captain jack howard said: the hospitality we received in china is the finest i have ever had. the chinese people's unity and solidarity is remarkable. everything in china is growing and improving.

the u.s. table tennis delegation arrived here from shanghai by plane yesterday afternoon. they saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" in kwangchow.

on its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the u.s. table tennis delegation was welcomed and seen off by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local table tennis players.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Ship "Ernst Thaelmann" Violates International Rules on Prevention of Collisions of Sea Vessels and Collides with Chinese Fishing Boat, Causing Serious Marine Accident

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1971)

violating the international rules on the prevention of collisions of sea vessels, the soviet motor ship "ernst thaelmann" collided with a chinese fishing boat on the seas some 60 nautical miles southwest of shanya port on hainan island in kwangtung province, china, at about 1 a.m. on march 31, 1971. the no. 031035 wooden motor sail boat, which belongs to the nanan production brigade of the hsinying people's commune in chanhsien county, kwangtung province, sank as a result. eleven chinese fishermen were wounded and another 11 died in this serious marine accident.

investigation by the chinese departments concerned shows that this serious marine accident was entirely due to the fact that the soviet motor ship "ernst thaelmann" failed to observe the established international rules on the prevention of collisions of sea vessels and did not let pass the chinese fishing boat which was sailing with its diesel engine at rest. after the accident, the soviet ship "ernst thaelmann" did not take necessary rescue measures. of the 45 fishermen on the chinese fishing boat, 34 came on board the soviet ship by escaping the disaster chiefly on their own strength after more than three hours of mutual help. what is most intolerable is that the soviet side should remain indifferent and inert when the surviving chinese fishermen repeatedly asked it to use the life boats and other facilities to rescue the 11 mission chinese fishermen.

on march 31, the tass released a story on the accident saying that the soviet ship "ernst thaelmann" "collided with a chinese fishing schooner that was sailing without lights in the gulf of tongking." it should be pointed out that the tass story was a sheer distortion of facts aimed at hoodwinking the people and misleading the public opinion. in fact, the navigation light on a three-metre-high pole at the stern of the chinese fishing boat was bright enough to be seen clearly two nautical miles away. in his letter to the captain of the chinese fishing boat, even the captain of the "ernst thaelmann" did not dare deny the fact that the chinese vessel had a bright navigation light.

the chinese foreign ministry on april 18 sent a note to the soviet embassy in china, expressing indignation at the grave marine accident created by the soviet side. it demanded that the soviet government compensate for all the losses suffered by the chinese fishermen and guarantee no recurrence of such accidents in the future.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 29, 1971 No. 4887

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Give Full Play To the Unity and Fighting Role of the "Leading Squad" of the Party Committee

- Implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism maintained by the Party committee of a certain unit of the Wuhan Military Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'leading squad' and enable members of the squad to play their parts to the full," and in maintaining the implementation of the organizational principle of democratic centralism of the Party contained in the new Party Constitution passed at the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of a certain regiment belonging to the PLA Wuhan Military Region has paid attention everywhere in work to relying on and training the Party committee members selected from the basic level, enabling them to play their part to the full and showing an interest in their growth. Thus the Party committee becomes a vigorous and strong command post for effectively pushing forward the revolutionized and militarized building of the unit.

The Party committee of this regiment is an advanced element in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of a certain unit in the Wuhan Military Region. The revolutionization of this Party committee has always been carried out quite well. After the Party's "9th Congress," on the basis of the deepening of the study of the new Party Constitution, and after ample preliminary exchange of views and consultations, the committee has selected a number of fine Communist members from the basic level to become its members and as new blood for the committee.

In the circumstances, how to fully rely on and train these Party committee members who worked at the basic level and to enable them to better make manifest the unity and fighting roles of the "squad members" of the Party committee became

an important question in Party building. In order to solve this problem in a proper manner, the new Party committee, as soon as it was set up, organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas and line on Party building, as well as "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and the new Party Constitution. This enabled everybody to realize that the drawing of fine Communist members from among the cadres and fighters of the basic level and letting them participate in collective leadership of the Party committee was an implementation of Chairman Mao's line on Party building and an important step for strengthening Party building, binding closely the relationship between the Party and the masses and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Therefore they must rely on them with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm and feel concern for them so that the "squad members" of the Party committee could advance vigorously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of heightened understanding, the principal responsible member of the Party committee has always considered enabling the Party committee members at the basic level to play their parts to the full as an important task to grasp. When investigating work, the Party committee conscientiously consulted with them; in arranging work, it first sought their views, and in summing up, it fully listened to their criticism and proposals.

At the beginning of last year, in implementing the spirit of the conference of activists in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and representatives of 4-good companies from the Wuhan Military Region and when making comparisons with the advanced to discover shortcomings and to carry out ideological readjustment, the Party committee found it difficult to do so in a penetrating manner at first. The principal member of the Party committee voluntarily sought the views of the Party committee members working at the basic level. These Party committee members suggested that if the Party committee wanted to bring about ideological revolutionization, it should open their doors wide and listen to the discussions and opinions of the masses. On the basis of their suggestion, the Party committee has taken to drawing cadres and fighters from the companies to take part in discussions as an important measure for bringing about the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee, and has formed that into a system. In the past year members of the committee invited cadres and fighters from the companies to join them three times, and held Party committee meetings at the companies five times, urging the masses to express their opinion to the Party committee and effectively stimulating the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee.

Because of the fact that their knowledge of the over-all situation was not much when they began to take part in the work of the Party committee, some of the Party committee members from the basic level mostly listened and took notes at the meetings of the Party committee, and were not active enough in speaking out. With this problem in view, the principal leading member of the Party committee made a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, sought out members of the Party committee working at the basic level for individual talks and earnestly sought their views.

After understanding their difficulties, he discovered that the problems that were bothering them was due to the fact that he himself had not relied on them and helped them enough. Therefore on the one hand he organized the standing committee members of the Party committee to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and the documents of the Party's "9th Congress," drawing up at the same time measures for further relying and helping members of the Party committee working in the basic level and enabling them to play their parts to the full. At the same time, while maintaining a firm grasp of study, he regularly "exchanged information" with them, and enabled them to form at any time a picture of the over-all situation though they physically remained at the basic level, so they might contribute their efforts to further improving the leadership work of the Party committee.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause."

The members of the Party committee of this regiment comprised elderly comrades who joined the revolution for a long period of time, as well as new cadres who joined rather recently. From practice they realized that, in order to enable the Party committee to implement democratic centralism better still, it was necessary to give full play to the unity and fighting roles of the "squad members," and they should learn from one another and to raise their level together. They have formed a nucleus group for the study of Chairman Mao's works within the Party committee, and regularly studied together, discussed and applied together, and combated self and repudiated revisionism together, mutually helping one another in study and in making progress. The standing members of the Party committee also regularly formed "one helps one," "a red pair" with members of the committee working at the basic level, modestly learn the strong points of the comrades at the basic level, and carry out propagating, assistance and leadership with a purpose.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Grasp Line Education, Strengthen the Ideological Development of the Leading Body in the School

- Members of the leading body of Miyün hsien No. 2 Middle School, Peking municipality, conscientiously study and heighten awareness of the line struggle, to insure the progress of various kinds of work along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

The revolutionary committee and the Party branch of Miyün hsien No. 2 Middle School were set up in 1968 and 1969 respectively. In August 1970, the upper level authority sent in a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of PLA and workers to reorganize and strengthen the leading body and a representative of the PLA was placed in charge as the secretary of the Party branch. Under the spiritual stimulation of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the leading body of Miyün hsien No. 2 Middle School has grasped with a will the education on line, strengthened the development of ideological revolutionization of its leading body and heightened the consciousness of members of the leading body of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, bringing about a profound change in the features of the school.

Bring the Word "Struggle" To the Fore

After Party rectification and construction, a healthy new leading body was set up in the school, and various departments of work gradually returned to the revolutionary track. At that time, some of the leading members felt that since for the past several years they had waged a continuous struggle against the class enemies and struggled against the word "self" in their minds, it would be a good time now "to take a rest."

Just as some of the comrades of the leading body were taking a breather, a rascal in the school sprang forward to raise a wind of apathy in an attempt to sabotage the sending of some of the teachers to the countryside for re-education at the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

This incident greatly shocked the leading body of the school, and made them realize that the reins of class struggle should never be slackened, that no rest should be taken in combating self and repudiating revisionism, and that on no account should the analysis of line be forgotten. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle," they regularly analyzed the new trend, the new situation, and the new character of the class struggle, and maintained taking the initiative in the class struggle. In recent years, they have adopted various ways and means to unfold struggles constantly against the class enemies, and through the struggles to heighten greatly the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle in line of the leading members.

At the same time, while struggling against the class enemies, they have not forgotten to struggle against the word "self" in their minds. Comrade Chia Chen-yün, the secretary of the former Party branch and currently a committee member of the present Party branch, used to execute before the great proletarian cultural revolution renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so that "intellectual education first," "business in command" as well as other pernicious influence were still not yet completely eliminated.

Someone in the school once said, "It used to be better when Chia Chen-yün was in charge...." When Chia Chen-yün heard that, he realized that although that was the word of only one man, the cause nevertheless stemmed from himself. Therefore he on the one hand voluntarily went among the masses and angrily exposed the mistakes he made in implementing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and on the other hand roused the masses, and criticizing himself, unfolded a great criticism and repudiation to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence.

He said, "The more fiercely I combat self, and the more deeply I repudiate revisionism, the more loyal I shall be to Chairman Mao."

The self-revolutionary spirit of this leading member stimulated the demand for revolutionary consciousness among the teachers, and there appeared a new situation throughout the school with everybody combating self and repudiating revisionism.

The leading body of this school treats the carrying out of education on line for its leading members as an important task to grasp for promoting the development of ideological revolutionization of the leading body. They regularly carry out an analysis on line and actively unfold ideological struggles.

Last year the factory of the school received an assignment of a processing job from an outside unit. When the work was completed, some of the leading members complained that the payment was too little and suggested not to accept further processing assignments. Some of the leading members disagreed with such a view, and a heated debate was unfolded within the leading body. In relation to the question of line, they carried out an analysis and realized that the main object of running the factory by the school was for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and for the training of a new generation of Communists. If they paid attention only to making money that would be placing "money in command," and would result in the wrong orientation and the wrong line.

Because of the constant analyses on line carried out by the leading body and the active development of ideological struggles, a clear distinction between the two lines was maintained ideologically on the question of principle which insured that all work of the school would advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Lay Emphasis on the Word "Lead"

The leading members of Miyün hsien No. 2 Middle School failed for some time to place properly the relationship between "grasping others" and "grasping self" and in the study of Chairman Mao's writings only concerned themselves with making arrangements for study for the masses, setting demands on the masses regarding application, and organizing the masses to make discussion. Some of the leading members failed to maintain the system of study, were unable to sit still during study, and said things such as "Our roots are straight, our conditions are good, and even if we study a bit less it would not show for the time being."

To counter such a living idea, they studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to read conscientiously" and scathingly criticized the heinous crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique of P'eng Chen and Liu Jen of the former Peking Municipal Committee for sabotaging the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings, thereby providing good education for everyone. The comrades who used to insist that they were unable to sit down realized that "failure to take the lead in discussion and application would result in lagging behind ideologically. If study is not carried out conscientiously, it would be difficult to distinguish the line."

After understanding was heightened, they maintained the system of reading everyday and daily study. No matter how busy the work, they all managed to "squeeze" out time for study and used the zeal of "boring" through in maintaining study as well as diligently made efforts in "application" to set an example for the teachers and students of the whole school.

Comrade T'ang Shu-sen, an army representative, suffered from five kinds of sickness, but bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'," he set rigid demands on himself in everything, and often worked late into the night. He said, "To make revolution, it is necessary to have the spirit of a tough-bone element."

Last year the wife of Comrade Kuo Lan-chün, a leading member, underwent an operation and was bed-ridden, and there were three children at home who required attention. At that time the "one strike three-opposing" movement was being developed in a penetrating manner in the school, how could he desert his post at this critical moment? Kuo Lan-chün studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interest of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party. It is absolutely not allowed to violate this principle."

Following the example of fine proletarian fighter Wang Kuo-fu, he helped his wife with the study of Chairman Mao's writings, remembered hardship and counted blessings with her, and enabled the political awareness of the wife to be heightened. She was willing to overcome the difficulties herself and permitted Comrade Kuo Lan-chün to return to his work at the school. The revolutionary spirit of selflessness and devotion to public interests of Comrade Kuo Lan-chün deeply moved the teachers and students. They said, "Old Kuo has succeeded in truly implementing Mao Tse-tung's thought in his action."

The exemplary actions of the leading members, as if motivated by invisible orders, led to very warm response on the part of the broad masses of teachers and students. They said, "In spite of the heaviness of work, the leading comrades are still able to take the lead in study and application. We must make more effort to study and apply well Mao Tse-tung's thought," and a new upsurge was very speedily launched in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings throughout the school.

Set Foot on the Word "Charge"

At the beginning, the leading members of this school had different interpretations on how to implement in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" in a rural school. Some of the comrades felt that since in a rural school the students were all children of poor and lower-middle peasants, what was the purpose of carrying out study and farming? Still there were others who felt that since they had no experience in running farms and no capital for running factories, they should let others do the work first to see what happened, and there still would be time enough to learn from them later.

The Party branch of the school was of the opinion that these two kinds of thinking reflected that the understanding of the far-reaching significance of total implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" was not entirely clear. Members of the Party branch operated a study class for the leading members on the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner, and with regard to the actual condition of the school, launched a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against "Running the school behind closed doors."

By means of the study and the criticism and repudiation, they emanicpated their thinking, smashed the old revisionist rules of running school, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The same holds good for the students too. While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie," establish ties for the exchange of experience with three factories in the hsien and several production teams in the suburbs, and set up a study-labor and study-farming base. They organized the teachers and students to go to the factories and production teams for manual labor at fixed intervals.

Proceeding from the need of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," working with their own hands and choosing simple methods for the sake of expediency, they set up in succession five factories including one for making tongs, one for carpentry, one for making cement, and one for recharging batteries as well as the "September 20" Insecticide Plant.

In the direction of study and farming, they reclaimed by the end of last year more than 30 mow of wasteland adjoining the school, and were preparing, in conjunction with teaching, to unfold an activity for the cultivation of "experimental plots."

On top of that, on the basis of demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and by means of adopting a versatile and diversified method of operating the school, they set up two specialty training courses for maintenance tractors and electric generators, turned out one group of technicians after another and directly training technical personnel for the countryside.

While opening up the situation of study-labor and study-farming, they at the same time did not slacken in socialist cultural lessons, and have accumulated some experience in the direction of placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of culture. When the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants saw how the leading body of the No. 2 Middle School, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, dared to create and dared to practice, they said with gladness, "With such a group taking the lead, there is much hope that the revolution in education will be carried out well."

At present, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carry out education on ideology and political line" in the whole Party, the leading body of this school regards the diligent study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the conscientious reading of Chairman Mao's writings, as well as the effort in increasing the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism as the main task in revolutionizing the thinking of its leading members. Members of the leading body are determined to make achievements, overcome their shortcomings, and while transforming their objective world outlook, continue at the same time to transform their subjective world outlook, and to carry out the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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Use the Line Education As a Principal Course for Training Young Workers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "from our highest organizations down to the grassroots, we must give constant attention everywhere to the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause," the Party branch of the automobile repair works of Luta Municipal Communications Company has used line education as a principal course for the training of young workers, so as to enable the rapid heightening of awareness of the young workers to class struggle and the struggle in line and develop their idea of becoming good successors to the revolutionary cause. The young workers of the whole factory, filled with vigor, are growing up and maturing.

In September last year, the works took in a group of new workers from some middle school graduates. After this group of young workers was taken in, how should education be carried out on them? What should be the first lesson for them, and how should the first lesson be given well? The leading members of the Party branch of the works carried out an investigation of this special problem together. By making a conscientious study of the distinctive features of the young workers, they felt that since all the young workers were born in the new society and grew up under the red flag, they should possess revolutionary vigor. However, since the young people had only recently left school, they probably lacked practical experience in the three great revolutionary struggles, particularly experience of the class struggle and the struggle in line, and could easily be subjected to the corruption and attacks of bourgeois thinking.

Accordingly, the first lesson they prepared for the young people who newly joined the works was designed to instruct them with Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on class struggle and the struggle in line, telling them about the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and within the works, and at the same time, by means of factual illustrations, giving them a lively education on line.

In the initial period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this works also took in a group of students as workers. Because at that time ideological education on these young workers was overlooked, some of them were won over and corrupted by the bad elements and they made mistakes. This time, the Party branch made use of this living fact in class struggle in carrying out an education on line for the young workers, and let the young workers who used to be deceived to tell about their own personal experience and to discuss with the young workers who recently joined the works the importance of bringing proletarian politics to the fore and arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, which enabled them to learn a very great lesson.

In association with the practice of struggle the Party branch also regularly discuss with the young workers the danger of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so as to enable them to further distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Because of the firm grasping of education on line struggle for the young workers, many of them are consciously studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings in a living way, and by displaying activism in the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have been warmly called vanguards of the revolution by the broad masses of workers.

The automobile repair plant is a special enterprise formed by many different lines of work. When the young workers arrived at the plant, they were assigned to different work stations. At the beginning, there was a time when there appeared among the young workers the tendency to pick and choose certain lines of work. This matter received the attention of the Party branch, which carried out an analysis on the ideological condition of the young workers and felt that the reason for this kind of erroneous tendency was due principally to the influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "study in order to be a bureaucrat" and "technology first" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i. In order to help the young people remold their world outlook, the Party branch laid stress on carrying out an education in the following three directions.

1. By unfolding revolutionary great criticism and repudiation.

To counter the idea which existed among some of the young workers that "one can have a 'future' only by mastering a special technique which one likes," which was in fact a kind of bourgeois idea of personal wealth and fame, comrades of the Party branch organized all to criticize and repudiate severely such black merchandise as "technology first" and "study in order to become a bureaucrat" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i, educated the young workers to keep correct political orientation in the first place and set up the revolutionary idea, "Whatever we do is for the purpose of serving the people." In view also of the living idea of fear of hardship and fatigue which existed in some of the young workers, comrades of the Party branch severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of survival" and educated the young people to be brave at accepting great hardship and make great exertion for the revolution.

2. By educating the young workers to take the "three constantly read articles" as a constant reminder for study, and to remold their world outlook energetically.

Comrades of the Party branch directed the young people to regularly use Chairman Mao's great teachings in the "three constantly read articles" as a mirror for self-reflection, to cherish a noble ambition and establish a lofty will, to serve the revolution wholeheartedly and do everything for the people, and to set a criterion for ideological revolutionization on the high plane of serving the people "wholly" and "completely."

3. By developing remembering hardships and counting blessings activities to heighten the class awareness of the young workers.

By adopting the method of "inviting in and stepping out," comrades of the Party branch invited elderly workers whose grievances were great and elderly poor peasants who remembered the sufferings of the former society to talk about the happy life in the new society and the glorious history of the struggle of

the Chinese working class, so as to heighten the class awareness of the young workers and enable them to use consciously Chairman Mao's five conditions concerning the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to impose more rigid demands on themselves.

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Advance Triumphantly Along the Bright Road of Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

by

Writing Group, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

Since the Party's "9th Congress" and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, and under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's line "Unite to win still greater victories," the nationwide mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has developed very rapidly and very well. Particularly since the publication of the important editorial, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai," in the Jen-min Jih-pao and an investigation report on the learning from Tachai in Hsiyang hsien, this movement has appeared with a new outlook and a new upsurge has been touched off. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres have deepened their understanding of the great meaning of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and greatly heightened their initiative in learning from Tachai.

During this movement, various localities tightly grasped the key link of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the leading factor of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They conscientiously solved the question of leadership and revolutionization of the leading groups of the communes and brigades in close conjunction with the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and Party consolidation and Party building.

Combined with the revolutionary practice of the millions upon millions of peasants and the broad masses of cadres, the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought turned into a tremendous material force. Bumper harvests were reaped in agricultural production nine years in succession. Last year, the per-unit-area output and the total output of grain exceeded the highest level in the past. The scale and effectiveness of the capital construction of farmland surpassed any of the past years. Industry and various other lines of trade strengthened their support for agriculture. The vast countryside appeared with a bright and beautiful picture of a spectacular new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"Learning from Tachai in agriculture" is the basic orientation and road in developing socialist agriculture and also a long-term political task. In this sense, the current movement of learning from Tachai is only the beginning, and a still greater struggle and victory lies in the future. We must obey great leader Chairman Mao's important directive that the whole Party "must carry out education on ideology and political lines," diligently study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, repudiate revisionism and carry out rectification, combat arrogance and complacency, encourage the style of modesty and prudence, conscientiously sum up experience, and carry out our work meticulously, thereby propelling the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to develop in an earth-shaking manner and solidly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Make Strenuous Efforts To Build A Revolutionized Leading Group

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization." A leading group of a particular type carries out a line of that particular kind. This is something which decides all work.

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai some time ago, many localities paid attention to the experience of Hsiyang hsien in rectifying the basic-level leading groups and took a firm hold of the ideological building and organizational building of the leading groups. In a place where work was carried out in this way, the mass movement of learning from Tachai was unfolded in depth and in a down-to-earth manner and man's mental outlook and the natural aspects went through a remarkable change.

In rectifying a leading group, it is necessary to link ideological building with organizational building while giving prominence to ideological development. Practice shows that the overwhelming majority of the basic-level cadres in the vast countryside are good or relatively good. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have greatly increased their consciousness of the class struggle and heightened their level of ideological revolutionization. But the situation of the revolution develops continuously, imposing still higher demands on the leading group.

In a leading group, there still exists the question of what ideology should be taken as guidance and what line should be carried out. During the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, effort should be made to intensify education on ideology and political lines, to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to repudiate revisionism and carry out rectification, to remold world outlook and to increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Only in this way can we guard against losing our bearings in the acute and complex class struggle, repulse attacks by the bourgeoisie, carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously and grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat.

In a few localities where the struggle-criticism-transformation tasks had not been carried out well, bad elements sneaked into some leading groups; the principal members of some leading groups were won over by the enemies; some leading groups revelled in taking the capitalist road; some others chose "good old men" to be their leaders; still some others were indifferent to socialism. This was by no means an isolated phenomenon but an objective reflection of the class struggle. We must obey Chairman Mao's doctrines on class analysis and class struggle and concretely solve the questions of the rights of leadership and the ideological revolutionization of these leading groups. This is a key to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and making the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to develop in depth and permanently.

In some backward production brigades in Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, grain and cotton yields remained very low for a long time. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, hitting the nail on the head: "It is neither because the

people are lazy nor the land is sterile. It is because the class enemies are making trouble." In 1969, the leading comrades penetratingly carried out the movement of learning from Tachai, boldly aroused the masses and bitterly hit at the class enemies' sabotage activities, thereby settling the questions of the right of leadership and the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups. In 1970, these brigades increased their production, bringing about a still greater development in agriculture in the whole hsien.

Similar examples are innumerable.

The question now is that some localities do not grasp ideological development tightly in the course of rectifying the basic-level leading groups. Some comrades do not pay close attention to the experience of Hsiyang hsien, do not profoundly investigate the conditions of the basic-level leading groups but just superficially talk about the revolutionization of the leading groups. They do not conscientiously rectify the leading groups one by one. Some of them even keep to the ruts.

Building a revolutionized leading group is a complex, acute class struggle. Hsiyang hsien has achieved great successes after working hard for three winters and springs but some of its basic-level leading groups are still going through rectification.

According to the experience of Hsiyang hsien, the leaders must do the work personally and competent cadres must be sent or Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams organized to go to the units which have many problems. The rectification of the leading groups must be linked with the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and with the movement of Party rectification and Party building, and the problems must be solved by stages and one by one. Effort must be made to fully arouse the masses, to give prominence to the education on ideology and political lines to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to squarely criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which is right or is "Left" in form but right in essence, and which is pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

It is necessary to lift the lid of the class struggle totally and to hit relentlessly at the sabotage activities of the class enemies. "Serious attention must be paid to policy." The two qualitatively different contradictions must be distinguished strictly: The bad elements in the leading groups must be wiped out without fail; the good people who have made mistakes should be given more education and be helped to increase their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The protractedness of the building of a leading group must be treated through the viewpoint of dialectical materialism. The permanent existence of the class struggle will invariably be reflected in the leading groups at all levels. Chairman Mao teaches us that problems of the lines "must be talked over every year, every month and every day," the building of the leading group must be grasped constantly, year in and year out, and effort must be made continuously to achieve ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization.

Tightly Grasp the Basic Link of Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Educate Man

"Politics is the commander and the soul." To learn from Tachai and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man is a permanent basic task in rural work.

In rural work, should we persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, or should we advocate the so-called "production comes first" and "material incentives" and use the bourgeois ideology to corrupt the masses? This has always been a serious struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. During acute class struggle, Tachai brigade can constantly and bravely advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line because it has armed the poor and lower-middle peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Therefore, the most important task for a leading group is to take Tachai brigade as an example and to lead the broad masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and continuously increase their consciousness in doing farming for the revolutionary cause.

During the deep-going mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, many localities in the vast countryside have studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought at a new level.

Ch'angwei district in Shantung Province is a key cotton producing area. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, cotton output remained at 30 catties or so per mow. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement of learning from Tachai was carried out in depth, a firm hold was taken of the basic link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, and revolutionary mass criticism was carried out perseveringly. As a result, the broad masses increased their political consciousness of doing farming for the revolutionary cause and aroused their enthusiasm for socialism. Waterlogging was eliminated and the alkaline soil improved, canals were built and wells sunk. Fields giving stable and high yields were built in the pattern of the fields of Tachai. In 1970, the average output of ginned cotton in the whole district reached 102 catties. This district became the first area in North China to yield 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow. Both grain and cotton gave a high yield which was delivered to the state.

Tungkuan hsien in Kwangtung Province has always been a high-yield unit. It perseveres in "educating man in the course of learning from Tachai; and learning from Tachai in the course of educating man." The broad masses make use of the ideological weapon of "dividing one into two." Having achieved successes, they fight against "arrogance"; having made contributions, they avoid "complacency." Grain output surpassed the target set in the "Program" for six years in succession, and an all-round development was registered in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery.

Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us: "It is necessary to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and to infuse Chairman Mao's ideas into the workers and the peasants in order to change the mental outlook of the laboring people and to turn the spiritual force into a huge material force." Countless facts fully testify to this truth.

But some localities still do not understand deeply the question of learning the fundamentals in the course of learning from Tachai. They have not yet mastered these fundamentals and have deviated unconsciously. They often grasp the fundamentals for some time and then return to the old road of grasping grain, cotton and oil exclusively and paying no attention to the distinction between the enemy, ourselves and friends. This viewpoint of seeing only the things and not the man covers up the truth of the class struggle. The people's minds are occupied either by socialist ideology or capitalist ideology. People having different ideas follow different orientations in carrying out production. If the orientation is wrong, everything else will also be wrong.

The realities of the class struggle tell us: Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, and the spontaneous force of capitalism still exist in the countryside in China. We must obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must infuse socialist ideas continuously into the peasants' minds and criticize and repudiate the capitalist tendency," and insure that agricultural production is carried out in a correct political orientation. In using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, we should not grasp the work by fits and starts but must do the work perseveringly and unswervingly and grasp it constantly.

The study of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be linked with the revolutionary practice of the broad masses. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's doctrine about continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his philosophic works and the "three constantly read articles." This study must be linked with the class struggle, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the movement of Party consolidation and Party building. Meanwhile, we must carry out revolutionary mass criticism, continuously increase our consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, vigorously remold our world outlook and promote revolutionization of our thinking. This study must also be linked with the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so that we can increase our ability to know and transform nature in the struggle against natural disasters and for transforming nature. So long as we perseveringly and unremittingly carry out education of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can train peasants of a new type who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, build a Great Wall for preventing and combating revisionism, organize a fresh army for changing heaven and earth, and build China's countryside into a strong socialist position.

Correctly Carry Out the Party's Various Policies Toward the Countryside

"Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." Correct implementation of the Party's various policies toward the countryside is an important guarantee for the sound development of the "learn from Tachai in agriculture" movement along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the cadres and the masses have increased to an ever greater height their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various

policies. They deeply feel that the Party's policies have tremendous power and that in any place where the Party's various policies have been implemented correctly, the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism can be exploited to the full and the revolution and construction can develop quickly and fiercely. But some comrades often fail to carry out the Party's policies firmly because they lack a strong concept toward the Party's policies and cannot define these policies clearly. For this reason, it is of utter importance to continue strengthening education on the Party's policies.

The Party's various policies are concrete expressions of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and represent the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. In each period of the Chinese revolution, it was precisely because the series of policies formulated by great leader Chairman Mao had been implemented correctly and interference coming from the "Left" and from the right had been surmounted that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could be carried out and the revolution advance from one victory to another. For this reason, to every proletarian fighter, understanding of a high degree of the Party's policies means a high consciousness of the lines. Some comrades hold that "a policy never goes too far so long as it is correct in orientation." This is a wrong idea of separating the line from policy. People having this wrong idea invariably will not study the Party's policies conscientiously and will not go among the masses to find out conditions and, in carrying out a policy, they will work with subjective discretion and substitute their intuition for policy, thus damaging the Party's cause and dampening the enthusiasm of the masses. In this way, they will go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines and policies. It will be needless to go into the question whether their orientation is correct or not.

Some comrades hold that it is all right to make the Party's policy known to the leaders and that making the policy known to the masses will impede the development of the movement. This is a wrong idea expressing distrust in the masses and the Party's policy. The Party's policy is a powerful weapon for arousing the masses and will in no way tie the masses hand and foot. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and the cadres alone; it must also be made known to the broad masses." Many localities achieve excellent results because they truly propagandize and explain the Party's policy to the masses and turn the implementation of the Party's policy really into consciousness action of the masses.

The basic policy of the people's communes formulated under Chairman Mao's supervision is a graphic expression of the combination of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of continued revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. Practice in many years in the past shows that this policy strengthens the worker-peasant alliance, promotes the development of agricultural development and consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat. The system of "ownership by the production team as the basic form in the three-level system of ownership of means of production" in the people's commune and the policies of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" and of exchange at parity of value, must be implemented without fail.

In correctly carrying out the Party's policy, we must adopt the dialectical-materialist point of view and guard against one-sidedness. While paying attention to a main trend, we must pay attention to another trend which may have been covered up. We must correctly implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development" and "take a firm hold of grain." We also must make strenuous efforts to develop the production of cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, fruits, tobacco and other sundry goods, and carry out agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishing simultaneously.

With the collective economy guaranteed to develop and to take a prominent position, the commune members should be allowed to cultivate the plots reserved for their private use and to engage in household side-occupations to a small degree, and the commune members in pastoral areas may keep a small number of animals for private use. Attention should be paid to accumulating public reserve, but not too much within a short period of time. "Where possible, the peasants should be helped to increase personal income one year after another by increasing production in a normal year."

In the course of gradually developing the enterprises run by the communes and the brigades, the manpower and the material resources of the production teams should not be used without compensation. We must adhere to the policy of running a commune through diligence and frugality and strictly practicing economy and should not indiscriminately increase the non-productive expenses of the non-productive personnel of the communes and brigades. In building the capital construction of industry, communications and large-scale water conservation projects, we should not employ too much manpower of the production teams but must make use that sufficient manpower is engaged in the first line of agricultural production.

"The basic tasks for the Communist Party in leading an organ can be summed up in two major points, that is, to make clear the conditions and to grasp the policy." The key to carrying out the Party's policy lies with the leadership. We must take the question of the policy really as a major task and "must make every effort to give it full attention and must in no way treat it carelessly." We must strive to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, have the insight of the spiritual essence of the Party's policy, and make clear what deed is in conformity to the Party's policy and what is not. We must criticize the erroneous attitude of "shunning the problem of policy and not pointing out a mistake." We must increase our consciousness in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines and policies and struggle resolutely against the sabotage activities carried out by the handful of class enemies and against the erroneous tendency to violate the Party's policy.

Develop the Party's Excellent Styles

During the movement of learning from Tachai, we must develop the Party's excellent styles. In the protracted revolutionary struggles, Chairman Mao has personally cultivated our Party's excellent styles, "which are chiefly the style of integrating theory with practice, the style of closely integrating ourselves with the masses and the style of self-criticism." These three principal styles

of the Party's are its precious revolutionary traditions in the past few decades and are a tremendous force for winning victory. During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses of cadres inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions of these three principal styles, go deep into realities and among the masses to take part in manual labor and sum up experience, thereby giving a great impetus to the sound development of the movement.

A style has its class nature and serves the political line of a particular class. The struggle between the proletarian style and the bourgeois style has always been a reflection of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. To push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the countryside, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates went all out to push the corrupt styles of the bourgeoisie, to sabotage the Party's three principal styles, impair the close relationship between the Party and the masses and undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois styles were criticized penetratingly. But the bourgeoisie still exists and its corrupt ideology and styles will continue to corrupt our Party. If we are conceited with our victory, we may adopt some improper style, which will impede the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"The close combination of theory and practice is one of the outstanding marks differentiating us communists from any other political party." During the movement of learning from Tachai, we must develop the style of integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts. "When drawing up a plan, we must arouse the masses and see that there is enough leeway." We must work with all-out efforts. We must go all out and aim high at all times. We must combine our earth-shaking revolutionary vigor with the scientific attitude of finding truth from facts. The high level must not impose on the lower level any slogans and demands which are not practical. All work must proceed from the actual conditions of a locality or a unit, and attention must be paid to efficiency. Effort must be made to reform the system of farming and popularize the technical measures. The masses should be consulted on the problems met. Everything should be put to experiment and then popularized gradually.

"Another outstanding mark differentiating us communists from any other political party is that we maintain the closest ties with the vast majority of the people." The mass line is the basic line of our Party in doing any work. We must trust the masses and rely on them, must practice the leadership method of "from the masses and back to the masses," and must not think that "the leader is wiser than the masses," and must consult the masses on problems encountered. We must maintain the basic system requiring cadre participation in collective productive labor, which will help overcome bureaucracy and prevent revisionism. We must hold fewer and shorter meetings, overcome the "five redundancies," and devote our time and effort chiefly to going into realities and investigating the conditions. "We must grasp the typical cases

well." "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."

"Conscientious self-criticism is also one of the oustanding marks differentiating us from other political parties." The greater the successes we have achieved in learning from Tachai are, the more we should remain modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness, apply the viewpoint of dividing one into two, develop the achievements, find our shortcomings, overcome our defects, and do our work well. In no way should we be willing only to hear commendations and unwilling to hear criticism, willing only to talk about our achievements and unwilling to talk about our defects. All things keep on developing and they never remain at the same level. "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." We must use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to get rid of the undesirable styles and to preserve the Party's excellent styles.

The sun shines bright over the mountains and rivers of the motherland; the red flowers of Tachai are in full bloom everywhere. Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and seconded by Vice Chairman Lin and on the strength of the strong East wind of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, make strenuous efforts to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to remold our world outlook, to continuously heighten our consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to advance in triumph along the bright road of learning from Tachai in agriculture!

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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Unit of PLA Production and Construction Crops in Sinkiang Has Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 20, 1971)

farms of the seventh division of the chinese people's liberation army production and construction corps under the sinkiang regional command implement the great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and last year they reaped a good harvest of both grain and cotton. grain yield per hectare was 3.07 tons, topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. ginned cotton per hectare came to 720 kilogrammes. total grain output, the number of livestock and the total value of industrial and side-line production topped the highest records.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in sinkiang opposed army farms' learning from tachai on the pretext that the tachai production brigade was collective ownership while the army farm was ownership by the whole people. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party committee of the division organized the fighters to conscientiously study chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they summed up their experience in running farms over the past dozen years and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they realized that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines found expression in the attitude toward learning from tachai. the opposition by a handful of class enemies was opposition to putting mao tsetung thought in command and to running farms in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line. it was an attempt to lead army farms on the road to the restoration of capitalism. thanks to their study and discussions, the fighters became even more determined to learn from tachai.

the land worked by the first company of a regiment was poor and grain output was low. in the winter of 1967, the fighters took tachai as their example and grasped what is fundamental -- educating people in mao tsetung thought. they firmly put to the fore proletarian politics and were determined to change gobi as their contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. braving wind and snow, the fighters carried 400,000 baskets of sand which they mixed with clay. thus they improved more than 66 hectares. grain output was 3.77 tons and cotton 825 kilogrammes per hectare in 1968.

the party committee of the seventh division summed up and popularized the experience of the first company. rapid changes have taken place throughout the division after one year of hard work. the fields of a regiment were dotted with sand dunes and the soil was poor. in this movement, the leading members of the regiment party committee went down to several companies where conditions were the hardest. they lived, worked, studied, fought self- and criticized revisionism alongside the fighters. with tachai as their example, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in their fight against nature. grain output of this regiment last year reached the target set in the national programme for agricultural development and the cotton yield was 750 kilogrammes per hectare.

the fighters of another regiment made great efforts to expand the cotton acreage. last year it was 38 per cent more than in 1969 and the maize acreage rose 25 per cent. some people doubted if they could increase production without adding more tractors since the acreage had expanded. grasping the fundamental of educating people in mao tsetung thought, the regiment party committee led the fighters in criticizing the erroneous idea -- part and parcel of the revisionist line -- of seeing machines to the neglect of the human factor and undertaking mechanization to the neglect of ideological revolutionization. they brought the initiative of the people into fuller play and at the same time made full use of farm machinery. they made over 3,000 hoes and 50 animal-draught cultivators. braving scorching sun and sandstorms they hoed over 600 hectares of cotton fields four times in their efforts to resist drought and protect the young plants. the regiment reaped a good harvest last year. the per hectare yield of ginned cotton was 1,140 kilogrammes, as against 712.5 kilogrammes in 1969 and grain output increased by 40 per cent, reaching 3.79 tons per hectare.

veteran comrades who had been in the red army and the eighth route army became path-breakers in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line in the movement. the deputy director of the divisional logistics department, veteran red armyman kao yu-fu, is now over 60 years old. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, he was cited as a labour hero in the mass production campaign in nanniwan. after he came to sinkiang, he led the fighters in reclaiming five army farms. in the movement to learn from tachai, this red army fighter, who fought north and south, repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions" which renewed his revolutionary youth. he decided to take the lead in learning from tachai. he often worked in the fields with the fighters in the dead of winter or at the height of summer. the example of the cadres was a great encouragement to the fighters and has given impetus to the mass movement.

MINING

Central China Iron Mine Speeds Up Production

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 20, 1971)

the workers of the tayeh iron mine under the wuhan iron and steel company in central china have speeded up mining construction by a mass technical innovations campaign. this is in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "develop the mining industry".

extraction of ore has risen considerably. the mine fulfilled last year's extracting and stripping plan 59 days ahead of schedule. output was 81 per cent higher than 1969, 20 per cent above the designed capacity. compared with the corresponding period of last year, ore output in the first two months this year rose more than 50 per cent.

tayeh is one of china's major mines and has been worked almost a century. the ching dynasty, the northern warlords, the japanese imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries exploited the resources recklessly before liberation. it was expanded into a big modern mine after liberation under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great leader chairman mao has shown great attention to the construction and production of mines. he inspected the tayeh iron mine in september 1958 and cordially met the workers and cadres. this encouraged the workers and cadres of the wuhan iron and steel company. advancing victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line, they made big improvements in the mine and raised production.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the metallurgical front pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line to obstruct and sabotage production and expansion. running counter to the law of mining, they were interested only in extracting but not stripping, and soon production was imbalanced. they then hampered the workers by ordering them to stop extraction, saying the quota had been reached for the period.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and cadres of the mine again studied chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry", and were determined to shatter the notion that the quota was fixed and to exceed the original designed capacity so as to achieve a big increase. reviewing the struggle between the two lines on the metallurgical front, the workers listed numerous facts to expose and criticize the idealist and metaphysical ideas holding production back. the workers said: "it is correct in designing a mine to set a time limit for extraction based on the size of the deposit, the conditions and equipment. but things change once production starts. why should we not use the same equipment to extract more ore faster if it does not upset the balance between extracting and stripping?" the revolutionary mass criticism brought about a mass technical innovations drive. they studied their weak links to make improvements.

the workers of the power shovel group did better maintenance of the machines and increased work efficiency to contribute to an increase in output. the workers operating electric locomotives and dumping trucks repaired vehicles themselves. new methods were devised to expand production by speeding up drilling and exploding on a large area. now one drilling machine works nearly 2,000 metres in a month as against 800 to 900 metres before. the new explosion method releases about half a million tons of ore at one time. the workers improved the ore dressing machines which now have a work capacity of 30 to 40 tons per hour as against 16 tons before. production throughout the mine was raised to a new level.

this increased the demand for more spare parts and better maintenance work. the mine revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to set up a number of small factories. in order to complete the construction of a small steel plant quickly, the workers, cadres and their wives participated in the work in their spare time. part of the equipment for the plant was produced by the mine out of waste material. as the forging equipment was not powerful enough, the people used indigenous methods to produce a major part for the overhead crane, 7.5 metres long that weighs more than half a ton. they used three small transformers in the absence of a big one. all the designing, construction and installation was completed in something over three months.

the mine lacked material for building a plastic brake shoe factory. the workers went out to collect some 6,000 bricks. in order to reduce investment, they used waste material to make an apparatus which works just as well as an autoclave costing 5,000 yuan. they also set up other

plants smelting copper, producing sodium sulphide, steel balls and other products and a lime-kiln, which helped end their reliances on other places.

in expanding the mine the workers fought courageously, fearing neither sacrifice nor fatigue and worked till the job was done. expansion of production called for a channel to be extended. this required that a small hill be removed. the work was done in the rain and the workers drew inspiration from the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, which chairman mao describes in one of his works. they drilled and exploded the huge rocks to make shoveling easier. when the railway line became submerged, they laid rocks under the sleepers to keep transportation going. after two months of hard work, they removed the hill. the workers cooperated in extending the channel and worked out efficient methods. they dug 122 metres in one month, a local record.

INDUSTRY

Peking Industry Makes Big Progress in 1st Quarter

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1971)

peking's industrial output in the first quarter of this year was the highest in history, thanks to the efforts made by the workers in carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao and to the deep-going movement of increasing production and practising economy.

total output value was 28.8 per cent more than that in the first quarter of 1970. quality was improved and consumption of raw materials reduced. this is a good beginning for fulfilment of the 1971 state plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels followed chairman mao's important instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was carried deeper. the cadres and masses raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in particular, leading cadres at various levels have made great efforts to conscientiously study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works and to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and between materialism and idealism. they combine their study with revolutionary mass criticism to get rid of any traces of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to repudiate such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "transcendentalism", "the theory of productive forces" and the "theory of human nature". this gives impetus to the continued advance of the socialist revolution and construction in the capital along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

cadres and workers in metallurgy and other branches speeded up the opening of metallurgical mines and made new contributions to iron and steel industry. workers of the peking

geological bureau have at least doubled their drilling footage, compared with the corresponding period of last year. a number of plants under the administration of the peking machinery bureau are working hard to trial-produce new products, including a heavy-type ball grinding machine, heavy trucks, bridge cranes and hoisting capstans for mines. the concerted efforts of the workers have brought about an increase in raw material for basic industry. compared with the same period of last year, iron ore increased by 23 per cent, pig iron 24 per cent, and steel 28 per cent. other raw materials, including crude oil refining, coal, coke, calcium carbide and cement, all rose more than ten per cent, with output in some cases at least doubling.

the cadres and workers are striving to fulfill chairman mao's teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality". the workers of the peking no. 1 rolled steel plant regard improvement in quality as important in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they give prominence to proletarian politics and modestly studied the advanced experience of some rolled steel plants in tientsin and raised the qualified rate of modified steel ribs to 97 per cent.

personnel of the leading departments in light industry and leading cadres, workers and technicians of different light industrial factories have gone to stores so as to hear the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers on the quality of products and make improvements.

peking workers have made stock inventories in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle so as to use everything possible and reduce the consumption of raw materials. the machine-building factories have popularized advanced precision casting on a fairly wide scale to save rolled steel for the country. the metallurgical factories have collected scrap iron to increase their raw material for production. factories of various trades are making inventories of their stock and repairing used and discarded material so as to turn many useless things to use.

during this year's movement to increase production and practise economy, workers and revolutionary technicians have made many technical innovations and improved work processes. this has raised efficiency, increased the variety and quantity of products and promoted production.

guiding their scientific experiments by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, the workers and technicians of the peking miniature electric motor plant renovated the processing of dies and made photoelectric wire-erosion cutting machines to improve the quality of die processing and raise efficiency at least eleven fold.

the peking pharmaceutical factory, with the cooperation of the institute of microbiology of the chinese academy of sciences, successfully worked out a two-step fermenting process for making vitamin c so as to shorten the process and simplify the equipment. this saves a great amount of manpower, material and important chemicals.

the situation of peking industry is excellent and rapid progress is being made in the revolution and production. the movement for self-education in opposing arrogance and conceit and promoting modesty and prudence is going apace. the leading cadres at all levels are determined to retain and carry forward the party's work style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close contact with the masses and making self-criticism, taking part in practical work, going

among the masses, making investigations and summing up experience constantly. they are resolved to strengthen leadership over economic work, guide the revolutionary masses, bring all positive factors into play and unite with all forces that can be united in striving for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1971 national economic plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

IRRIGATION

East China Peasants of Sheh and Han Nationalities Build Unity Canal

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 19, 1971)

peasants of sheh and han nationalities in an east china production brigade have jointly built a 10-kilometre-long canal to irrigate 66 hectares of rolling land.

this project symbolizes the unity and cooperation in socialist construction between the people of sheh nationality, a minority nationality in the eastern fukien mountain area, and the han people.

the kuomintang reactionaries in the old society pursued a policy of national oppression and sowed dissension and created strife between the people of sheh and han nationalities.

liberation put all the nationalities on an equal footing. guided by the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause", the people of sheh and han nationalities have worked with one mind and one heart to build the locality into a thriving socialist mountain area.

the wanli production brigade in fuan county lies in sandy rolling country and was subject to frequent drought. grain yield was low.

in the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture, the more than 200 sheh and han poor and lower-middle peasant households decided to lead water from some 10 kilometres away. they said: "we are determined to produce more grain in support of the country's socialist construction and the world revolution."

the wangchiashan production team benefits little from the project, but the peasants of sheh nationality volunteered to help because they knew that the canal would benefit the people of both nationalities in the brigade, the collective and the country. led by team leader chung sheng-tseng, the whole team turned out to lend a helping hand. the young people carried baskets of sand from a river some six kilometres away. peasant women of sheh nationality cooked meals for commune members of other teams. they soon completed the work.

huge rocks on a mountain had to be removed. blasting might damage the houses at the foot of the mountain. the poor and lower-middle peasants of han nationality who lived there told the builders of sheh nationality: "you just go ahead. it doesn't matter if our houses are damaged, if our irrigation project can be completed faster."

the builders were moved. they carefully selected blast holes and covered the rocks with grass, clay and straw matting before setting off the explosives. all this helped prevent the falling rocks from damaging the houses.

sand and stones washed down by a mountain torrent blocked a section of the canal one time. the poor and lower-middle peasants of both sheh and han nationalities rushed to dredge the canal in time to ensure irrigation for the paddy fields.

although the weather was cold, the young people of han nationality jumped into the knee-deep water, reciting this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." tan fa-ming of sheh nationality, who is over sixty, is called "a foolish old man" on the construction site because he works with such dedication. he volunteered to stop leaks along a section of the canal, working in the cold water. when urged to rest, he replied: "we are building a sheh-han unity canal. i will not leave the construction site until the canal is repaired."

the peasants repaired the canal quickly. the water ran smoothly through the canal to the fields and helped raise grain output.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Peasants Praise Hsien Clinic in Northeast China for Wholehearted Service

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 20, 1971)

medical workers of a clinic in haicheng county of liaoning province in northeast china have won wide praise for their good service to the people.

helped by the county revolutionary committee and the mao tsetung thought medical and propaganda team of a people's liberation army unit, the medical workers of the "june 26" clinic resolutely carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on medical and health work and put the stress on rural areas to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. they work hard to revolutionize their thinking. they have used acupuncture and herbal medicine to good effect in treating common and recurrent diseases as well as paralysis, the after-effects of infantile paralysis and diabetes. in addition, the clinic has helped the villages train 790 medical workers from among the peasants.

the medical workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work and worked hard to eliminate its pernicious influence. as a result, the medical workers more consciously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

for the convenience of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they helped the patients turn bedrooms into wards and went to treat the patients at home in all weather, instead of waiting for patients to come to the clinic. they have helped set up 200 such home wards.

as a doctor was wading across a river to attend a patient in a village 30 kilometres away, the water rose suddenly. then he swam across the river and went on his way to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants as usual. the patients were moved. with tears in their eyes, they said: "you are a good doctor nurtured by mao tsetung thought. you are close to our hearts exclamation"

the medical workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman betnune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") in connection with their work so as to foster the concept of serving the people whole-heartedly.

a doctor gave acupuncture treatment to a patient suffering from rheumatic back ache. after several treatments proved ineffective, the doctor could not sleep, thinking of the patient's suffering. he went through some books on acupuncture. he had tried most of the 40 acupuncture points listed for the ailment. he reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and tried the needle on himself. he finally found the most effective points and the most effective depth of insertion. the patient soon recovered. the doctor later tried the acupuncture points for treating gastric ulcer on himslef and found the most effective acupuncture method. he has treated 71 cases of gastric ulcer and the method was effective in 68 per cent of the cases.

a student joined the clinic staff after she finished her study at a health school. she did not pay attention to common and recurrent diseases because she thought treating common ailments would not help her make a name for herself in medical research. with this problem in mind, she studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and judged her thinking by the yardstick of chairman mao's great teaching of "the spirit of absolute selflessness". she discussed her ideological problem with the comrades and was told: "the poor and lower-middle peasants are our class brothers. we should work hard to prevent and treat the ailments they have. this determines whether we carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work." having gained this understanding, she worked hard to find effective treatments for the peasants' usual complaints, such as back strain caused by torn muscles or ligaments. she analyzed the development of the symptoms and located the right points for injecting a heavy dose of glucose. this is to help the contracted muscle relax by stimulation, in line with chairman mao's teaching "in given conditions, each of the two contradictory aspects transforms itself into its opposite." the method proved effective. a few treatments by this method effectively cured an old poor peasant who had suffered from back strain for three years.

one day a child was brought to the clinic for after effects of a cranial injury. the child had been given nasal feeding for nearly five months. it was very weak and on the verge of death and a doctor in a hospital elsewhere had said the case was "hopeless".

a doctor in the clinic was assigned the case. she was quite nervous for she had never treated such a serious complaint.

with this problem in mind, she studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and discussed the case with other doctors to analyze the contradictions. she discovered that the main trouble was paralysis of the laryngeal nerve and thought a strong stimulus

by deep insertion in the neck might save the child. but this was dangerous because the neck is rich in nerves and major blood vessels. she drew strength and courage from chairman mao's teachings on whole-heartedly serving the people and fearing neither hardship nor death, and was determined to practise needling on her own neck. she finally found effective acupuncture points. normal function was restored to the larynx and the child was able to drink and eat. people around were greatly moved and cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 20, 1971)

an australian table tennis delegation led by jonn jackson, president of the australian table tennis association, arrived here by train this afternoon.

it has come to china for a friendly visit on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

the guests were warmly welcomed at the railway station by huang shih-ching and yang ko-chung, leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local table tennis players yang kuo-teng, ou sheng-lien, feng chien, chu yuen-ming and others.

when the australian guests stepped from the train, huang shih-ching, yang ko-chung and others went forward, shook hands with them and extended them a welcome. delegation leader jonn jackson said: we are very glad to come to visit china. the current visit will promote friendship and mutual understanding between the australian and chinese people. the chinese hosts wished their australian guests success in the visit.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 18, 1971)

ceylon prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike today received chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home after Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 20, 1971)

the colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association, left here for home by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as local table tennis players.

before leaving kwangchow, delegation leader pedro garcia said: wherever we went in china, we were accorded a warm and friendly reception. we have made many acquaintances and established deep friendship with them. although our two countries lie far apart, this sincere friendship will continue to develop.

team captain and coach jose lombana gaitan said: the days we spent in china are unforgettable and will always remain green in our hearts. after returning home, we will convey the chinese people's friendly sentiments to the colombian people.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air in the afternoon of april 18. in the evening, the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the colombian guests.

in the evening of april 19, kwangtung and colombian players played friendly matches, which were warmly welcomed by thousands of spectators.

yuan ten-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others watched the matches.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited the chinese export commodities fair and attended the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND IRAN

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Kwangchow for Home after Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 19, 1971)

her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and her entourage left here for home by train this morning after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the distinguisned iranian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chen yu and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, teng hsiu-fang and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned li chien-chen, huang kuo-chih and others. children presented bouquets to princess ashraf and the other distinguished iranian guests.

also present at the railway station were lin chia-mei, wife of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, and wang chen, deputy department director, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the iranian guests to kwangchow.

princess ashraf and the other iranian guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane at noon yesterday. they were warmly welcomed at the airport by chen yu, liang hsiu-chen, teng hsiu-fang, liu kuei-lan, li chien-chen, huang kuo-chih and others. in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of princess ashraf and the other distinguished iranian guests.

princess ashraf and the other iranian guests visited china's export commodities fair and went sightseeing of the city yesterday afternoon. they saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" in the evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese, Japanese Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Fukuoka

(NCNA-English Fukuoka, Apr. 19, 1971)

chinese and japanese table tennis players held friendly matches here yesterday afternoon. the matches received an enthusiastic welcome from over 4,000 spectators.

the gymnasium was filled to capacity. the spectators came from various prefectures of kyushu. among them were friends from yamaguchi prefecture.

koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association, made a speech before the matches. he expressed the hope that after seeing the matches, the spectators would do their share in promoting the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and urging the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china at an early date.

Chao Cheng-hung, head of the Chinese table tennis delegation, in his speech extended warm regards to the Japanese friends of various circles. He said that the Chinese players were very glad to have another opportunity to learn from excellent Japanese players.

The friendly matches included men's and women's single and team events.

The Japanese players participating in the women's single event were Toshiko Kowada, Terumi Yoshise, Akiko Kodama and Kazuko Ito. The Chinese players in the event were Hsu Chien-chin, Hu Yu-lan, Lin Hui-ching and Yu Hsiu-ping. The Japanese players taking part in the women's team event were Mino Hamada, Yukie Ozeki and Yasuko Konno. The Chinese players in the event were Cheng Huai-ying, Chang Li and Li Li. The Japanese players in the men's single event were Yukihisa Nagaishi and Takeshi Hara. The Chinese players in the event were Wang Wen-jung and Chuang Tse-tung. The Japanese players participating in the men's team event were Masahiko Oya, Nobuhiko Hasegawa and Mitsuru Kono. The Chinese players in the event were Li Ching-kuang, Wang Wen-hua and Hsi En-ting.

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the matches. In the friendly competition between Takeshi Hara and Chuang Tse-tung, warm applause burst out from the spectators when Chuang Tse-tung ran up to the opposite side and mopped the table where he found tiny beads of perspiration which had dropped from the face of his opponent.

From time to time, the spectators warmly applauded the skill of the players.

After the matches, the Fukuoka Prefecture Committee to Welcome the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation held a reception. Councillor Eiichi Matsumoto, Chairman of the Committee to Welcome the Chinese Delegation, delivered a welcome speech. He expressed the hope for further strengthening the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and promoting the movement for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

In his speech, Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy head of the Chinese table tennis delegation, expressed the determination of the delegation to work for the promotion of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. He said that the Chinese people firmly support the patriotic and just struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and will learn from the fighting Japanese people.

Japanese friends of various circles presented to the Chinese delegation a red banner inscribed with "Long live the militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples exclamation"

The table tennis association of Fukuoka Prefecture gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation at noon on April 17. Some members of the delegation visited Hakata Bay by boat together with Japanese table tennis players in the afternoon on the same day. In the evening, Eiichi Matsumoto gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Sapporo for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Sapporo, Apr. 19, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived at sapporo, capital of hokkaido, today after a friendly visit to fukuoka.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by over 200 people including friendly personages from all walks of life in hokkaido area, representatives of the korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents. the airport was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

the delegation will have a 3-day friendly visit here and hold friendly matches with japanese table tennis players.

the chinese table tennis delegation was warmly seen off at fukuoka by the people in various prefectures in kyushu area.

TABLE TENNIS

Some Members of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Return to Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 20, 1971)

some members of the chinese table tennis delegation to the 31st world table tennis championships led by lu ting, deputy leader of the delegation, returned to kwangchow from hongkong by train this afternoon.

they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yang mei-sheng, chang ching-yao and hou hsien-tang, leading members of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a.; leading members of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and hundreds of sportsmen and students.

the comrades on the delegation alighted from the train amid warm applause. comrades chen yu, yang mei-sheng, chang ching-yao and others stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them.

members of the chinese table tennis delegation who returned to kwangchow today are deputy secretary-general pan chih-kang, players cheng min-chih, liang li-chen, li fu-jung, chou lan-sun, liang ko-liang, and chang hsieh-lin, women's team captain fu chao-tou, women's team coach liang yu-neng, men's team coaches hsu yin-sheng and chuang chia-fu, and staff members.

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Hold More Exhibition Matches in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Apr. 19, 1971)

some members of the chinese table tennis delegation led by its deputy head lu ting continued to hold exhibition matches at the southern playground for patriotic compatriots in hongkong at the invitation of the hongkong table tennis association.

on the evenings of april 17 and 18, players of the chinese delegation and those of the hongkong table tennis team played exhibition matches in close cooperation which won warm praises from over 4,000 spectators.

watching the matches were chung jung-kuang, chairman, and yu jun-hsing, chief, of the hongkong table tennis association, huo ying-tung, president of the hongkong football association, and leaders of other sports organizations and noted public figures in hongkong.

clarke, director of crown lands and survey office of the british authorities in hongkong, and campbell, senior education officer in charge of physical education, also saw the exhibition matches.

on the evening of april 17, the canadian table tennis delegation with margaret walden as its head also saw the exhibition matches on invitation. they had cordial conversations with members of the chinese table tennis delegation at the playground and posed for photos together with them.

john jackson, leader of the australian table tennis team, saw the exhibition matches on invitation on the evening of april 18.

on the morning of april 18, the members of the chinese table tennis delegation made a call on the happy valley sports association and had a friendly gathering with the sportsmen of the patriotic physical organization.

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leave Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Apr. 20, 1971)

some members of the chinese table tennis delegation led by its deputy head lu ting left hongkong for kwangchow this morning. they were warmly seen off by over 500 patriotic compatriots.

seeing them off at the railway station were: chung jung-kuang, chairman of the hongkong table tennis association; yen tong-chen, honorary chairman of the association; yu jun-hsing, chief of the association; hsueh hsu-chu, secretary of the association; chou chen-chiu, liu kuo-chu and huang chao-tung, members of the executive committee of the association; responsible members of other sports organizations in hongkong, noted figures from other circles and men and women players of the hongkong table tennis team.

also seeing them off were liang wei-lin, director, and chu man-ping, deputy director, of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

lu ting and some members of the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in hongkong on april 12 from japan where they took part in the 31st world table tennis championships. they came here at the invitation of the hongkong table tennis association to give exhibition matches for the patriotic compatriots in hongkong, which were warmly received.

US

US Veterans Demonstrate against US War of Aggression in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1971)

thousands of veterans from various parts of the united states staged a large-scale demonstration in washington yesterday, protesting against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of u.s. troops from there, according to reports from washington.

some of the demonstrators came to washington from as far away as new mexico and oregon. many of them came the day before and camped overnight in a park. in the early morning yesterday, the demonstrators began to converge near the lincoln memorial and then marched in 26 regional groups to arlington national cemetery, carrying a huge banner proclaiming "vets against the war". the demonstrators then marched to the white house and the capitol, shouting along the way: "nixon's got to go", "power to the people", and "bring them home, bring our brothers home". their clenched fists shot skyward in protest of nixon's helicopter which was passing overhead.

the demonstrators marched past the white house to the capitol where they held a protest meeting. speakers at the meeting strongly demanded the immediate and full withdrawal of all american troops and c.i.a. agents from south viet nam, cambodia, laos and thailand.

the demonstrators were veterans who had been sent to south viet nam to take part in an aggressive war. among them were some women who had been army nurses. an organiser of the demonstration said that their action against the aggressive war waged by the nixon administration had the support of a large number of u.s. servicemen who had been in indochina.

in reporting the demonstration, a u.s. news agency said that "the event touched off what was expected to be a spring of protest".

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study the Party's Basic Line in the Historical Period of Socialist Society and Continuously Heighten the Initiative of Bringing Proletarian Politics To the Fore

- Experience of the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of a PLA Canton unit which heightens Party committee members' consciousness of line struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise, a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

The Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of a PLA Canton unit has seriously studied our Party's basic line in the whole socialist historical period put forward by Chairman Mao. Guided by such a Marxist-Leninist line, members of the committee have analyzed and solved problems connected with the build-up of army units in regard to revolutionization and combat readiness. This raises effectively one's initiative in giving prominence to proletarian politics and firmly leads the army units to take big strides forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the Protracted Nature of Class Struggle, See the Importance of Prominence to Proletarian Politics

The Party committee of this regiment is an advanced group among Canton PLA units in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. For many years, they have consistently led army units in giving prominence to proletarian dictatorship. In the circumstances of success, some comrades developed a complacent sentiment, thinking that they were "getting close to perfection in giving importance to politics." What was the cause? With this problem in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's directives. They came to realize that the cause of such an incorrect sentiment on the part of some comrades was their failure to apply the viewpoint of class struggle and two-line struggle to a recognition and comprehension of the problem about giving prominence to proletarian politics. To heighten everyone's initiative in bringing proletarian politics to the fore, the Party committee of the regiment organized everyone to study repeatedly the Party's basic line and criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's " theory of dying out of class struggle" with reference to reality and deepen their understanding of giving prominence to proletarian politics in the light of the protracted and complex nature of class struggle, as pointed out in the Party's basic line.

Through study, they came to realize that "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period," and class struggle was a long-term and complicated affair. The protracted nature of class struggle decided the protracted nature of the struggle between giving prominence to politics and giving prominence to military affairs. Failure to take politics as a key factor would inevitably put bourgeois politics in prominence and lead us to the wrong road running counter to the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialist society.

Thereafter, on the basis of giving prominence to proletarian politics, members of the Party committee of this regiment consciously drove themselves hard in every respect. In 1969, this regiment scored relatively great achievements in their work. The regiment Party committee was cited an advanced collective among Canton PLA units in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under such circumstances, members of the committee took the initiative in overcoming the sentiment of "getting near to perfection in giving prominence to politics with great success obtained." They insisted on raising standards and looking for shortcomings. They further applied themselves assiduously to taking proletarian politics as a key factor. In 1970, on the forefront of the support-agriculture effort, they stood the test of a struggle between the two lines and ended up with great achievements. They further took the initiative in overcoming some comrades' self-complacent feeling that "having stood the test of line struggle, we have been rated high in the matter of giving prominence to politics."

The Party committee of the regiment carried out timely line education and led everyone to view an army unit's work achievements and the test received in the light of the tasks set by the Party about its basic line in the historical period of socialist society. They came to see clearly what had been achieved was but a starting point of continuous progress along the broad road

of continuous revolution. The test received by an army unit in an area in a period is only a test in the protracted and complex class struggle and the two-line struggle. To implement better the Party's basic line, we must continuously give prominence to proletarian politics.

Due to an inadequate understanding of the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and two-line struggle, some comrades felt that "they have come close to perfection in the criticism of the viewpoint of pure military affairs and can find not much more of a market for the same line." To them, proletarian politics seemed something that could be safely put in prominence as a matter of course.

To counter this problem, the Party committee of this regiment led everyone to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating and sustained manner. At one time the army unit arranged a shooting with live ammunition. Some cadres pursued purely the number of hits scored, departing from the demands of actual war set by the state about the target distance and the moving speed. The Party committee of the regiment held that this was actually a manifestation of the viewpoint of pure military affairs. It gave expression to the remnant pernicious influence of the bourgeois military line.

Laying hold of this matter, members of the committee went a step further in unfolding criticism against the bourgeois military line pushed by counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. This gave everyone a lively education in Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. Everyone came to understand that so long as class struggle existed, the criticism of the bourgeois military line must be made a continuous process. Only in the course of criticism can we have a relatively sober understanding of the problem of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Some other comrades did not see clearly the form that marked failure to give prominence to politics. At times, they stayed satisfied with the job of grasping a main trend to the neglect of another trend that might lay hidden. To give prominence to proletarian politics in a better way, the Party committee of this regiment paid great attention to the matter of guiding Party committee members to learn how to recognize and overcome various erroneous tendencies hampering the effort to bring proletarian politics to the fore.

One of the members of the Party committee stayed at a company just when production work was being undertaken. At the time of spring farming, the pressure of work was matched by the urgency of the seasonal jobs. In a rush to get shock tasks done, some cadres neglected political-ideological work. He immediately strengthened ideological education and set things right.

When summer harvesting time came, it happened that an early "4-good" assessment was to be carried out. Some cadres set proper assessment in opposition to a proper production effort and refrained from devoting themselves to production. As a result, some of the rice was harvested and stored with less than satisfactory results. At this time, the aforementioned Party committee member still did not take this as another trend pointing to failure

to bring proletarian politics to the fore. The Party committee helped him to analyze these cases. He was made to realize that exclusive attention to tasks or non-attention to tasks took different forms, but in either case proletarian politics was prevented from being brought to the fore. To insist on giving prominence to proletarian politics and avoid wavering between the "Left" and the right, we could in no way consider ourselves as "close to perfection" by just tackling one trend. We must learn how to pay attention to another trend that lay underneath the surface while coping with the main trend.

With their awareness heightened, the members of the Party committee corrected their original approach. They became firmer in their determination to give prominence to proletarian politics.

Proceed from the Needs of the Proletarian Dictatorship and Devote Vigorous Efforts To Educating People with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In the practice of study and struggle, comrades of the Party committee of this regiment came to realize that to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, they must apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and building the army. They said that to educate fighters and build the army with Mao Tse-tung's thought was the core of the problem of giving prominence to proletarian politics and a great 100-year plan for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. In the past several years, they insisted on educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought while carrying out such a fundamental task as consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

The 9th Company was a newly formed unit. Its cadres and fighters were full of revolutionary enthusiasm and gave a remarkable showing in the performance of tasks. At the early "4-good" assessment, it was cited by the battalion command as a "4-good" unit. The Party committee of the regiment admitted that the satisfactory performance of tasks by the 9th Company should be recognized, but pointed out that the Party branch of the company, lacking a clear guiding thought of the creation of a "4-good" unit, had paid no attention to vigorously applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education of people in the performance of various tasks with regard to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Some cadres of the 9th Company considered that in a newly built company they could not lay a good foundation for political-ideological work overnight, and that they might as well take it easy in this regard. Meanwhile, they thought they should first concentrate their attention on the performance of tasks.

In the spirit of seeking high standards and setting strict demands, members of the Party committee of the regiment decided not to cite the 9th Company as a "4-good" unit. Meanwhile, they assigned a Party committee member to the job of running a study class in the 9th Company to help them study the two "Resolutions," unify their awareness and sum up experiences and lessons. Members of the Party branch of the company were made to realize that the more recently built a company was the greater would be the need to insist on giving prominence to proletarian politics and to carry out "4-good" performances to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

In the second half of the year, this company vigorously educated people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and promoted people's ideological revolutionization, helping to bring about the fulfillment of various tasks. At the year-end general assessment, it was at last cited a "4-good" company.

The Party committee of this regiment also came to understand that in order to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought vigorously to the education of people with regard to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, it was necessary to put cadres and fighters in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, so as to temper them and heighten continuously everyone's consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution.

The year before last, an army unit took up a support-agriculture task in an area where there was complex class struggle. Some members of the Party committee were afraid that the fighters might make a poor job of it. They did not dare to give the fighters a free hand in getting themselves tempered in the great storm. On unearthing this problem, the Party committee immediately led everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are created in the mass struggle and grow up through tempering in the great storm of revolution." The Party committee also introduced the experience of the Party branch of the 4th Company of the regiment which led fighters to remold their world outlook and heighten their consciousness of two-line struggle in the course of the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. This raised everyone's awareness. Members of the Party committee went separately deeply into the forefront of the support-agriculture campaign to join the company cadres and fighters in using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a means to educate and organize the masses and in holding high the great banner for unity and victory of the "9th Party National Congress" to accelerate the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside. By acting this way, they fulfilled the support-agriculture task in a quite satisfactory manner. The cadres' and fighters' consciousness of line struggle was conspicuously heightened.

In educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, comrades of the Party committee of this regiment did not work conscientiously. They insisted on judging the advanced and the backward on the basis of the "one dividing into two" materialistic dialectics and called into play positive factors to overcome negative factors. They insisted on combining strict demands with patient persuasion and adopting a correct attitude toward the ideological fluctuations among advancing fighters. They insisted on doing things according to the formula, "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity."

Some cadres failed to do a conscientious job in helping with the education of backward fighters. In keeping fighters to serve beyond their specified terms, they always sought to keep the advanced ones in the service and not the backward. The Party committee of the regiment enlightened everyone on the need of conscientiously educating the backward cadres to turn them into advanced ones. Everyone was made to understand that to assume a correct attitude to backward cadres was a problem of assuming complete and entire responsibility toward the proletarian revolutionary cause.

With their awareness unified, members of the Party committee went into the midst of basic levels to join the company cadres in conscientiously working on the backward cadres. Some Party committee members also got united with backward cadres to form "red pairs," helping the latter one by one. This enabled some backward cadres to make very rapid ideological progress.

Build Companies in An All-Round Manner By Letting "1-Good" Lead "3-Good" and Give Play to the Role of the PLA As a Pillar in the Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The army constitutes an important component of the state's political power. Whoever wants to seize political power and maintain it should have a powerful army." By combining the study of the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialist society laid down by Chairman Mao with the study of Chairman Mao's army-building line, in the light of the history of our Party and of our army, the Party committee of this regiment came to understand deeply that the PLA armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought was a strong pillar of the proletarian dictatorship. To give prominence to proletarian politics in accordance with Chairman Mao's army-building line and insist on letting "1-good" lead "3-good" in the all-round building of companies to raise continuously our army's fighting capacity is necessary for implementing the Party's basic line and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. It is also necessary for giving play to our army's role as a pillar of the proletarian dictatorship.

A problem constantly encountered by the Party committee of this regiment in practice was how to handle properly the relation between "1-good" and "3-good" to attain really the aim of guiding the development of the army in accordance with the four requirements of the "4-good" in an all-round manner. In solving this problem, comrades of the Party committee directed efforts to an understanding of the relation between politics and military affairs, the elimination of the influence of "self" and concrete arrangements for work, and thus came up with some success in this regard.

In the course of studying the Party's basic line, and with regard to the demands of this Marxist-Leninist line on army-building and to the full development of the role of our army as a pillar of the proletarian dictatorship, they further saw the importance of letting "1-good" lead "3-good" in building the army in an all-round manner. Everyone was made to see clearly that to shoulder triumphantly the glorious task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, an army unit must insist on giving prominence to proletarian politics and putting "1-good" in command to push the "3-good" forward. Only with "1-good" leading "3-good" well can we really attain the goal of bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

Last year, while engaged in a production task during the busy summer season of harvesting, members of the Party committee were required to carry out a political education campaign. The higher authorities demanded that prominence be given to politics in summer harvesting and that the conduct of political education be taken as a motive force behind summer harvesting. But

some individual Party committee members then responsible for production lacked the courage to grasp production boldly. Because political work did not permeate the process of production and was not allowed to play its guiding and protective role to the full, the production job was poorly done.

Drawing a lesson therefrom,the Party committee encouraged everyone to analyze the relation between "1-good" and "3-good" earnestly. This made all understand that good performance in political-ideological work played a leading role and that the successful fulfillment of various tasks entrusted to us by the Party and the people under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought was an important indicator of an army unit's fighting capacity. Therefore, to lack courage for production still shows lack of an earnest desire to put proletarian politics in the fore.

With their awareness heightened, members of the Party committee led everyone to put politics in command of production and grasp vigorously ideological revolutionization. Production was handled in a down-to-earth manner.

This year, many advanced collectives and figures in the whole regiment in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged. This has considerably accelerated the pace of development of the army unit in regard to revolutionization and combat readiness.

(By a correspondent and a reporter of Chieh-fang-chün Pao
and by a correspondent and a reporter of NCNA)

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INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Occupy the Position of Extra-Curricular Reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant concept, "We must grasp class struggle in the ideological field," we have fought a heated battle with the bourgeoisie over students' extra-curricular reading. Meanwhile, we have strengthened organization and guidance concerning extra-curricular reading and enriched the students' cultural life and promoted their ideological revolutionization.

The position of students' extra-curricular reading has always been grounds for the control of which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie fight against each other. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the cultural-educational front occupied by counter-revolutionary revisionists Lu Ting-i, Chou Yang and their kind, the field of extra-curricular reading was overgrown with poisonous weeds and flooded with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist sinister trash everywhere. Under the tattered banner of "interest first," they tried every means to instill into the students bourgeois ideas.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the working class ascending the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, the proletarian educational revolution was developed in a penetrating way. But the class enemy will never automatically withdraw from the stage of history. They still harbor the illusion of corrupting the students and winning over youths from us with bad songs, bad books and bad stories circulating in society.

Lacking in analytical power, youths and adolescents have been taken in and poisoned by the class enemy unaware and led astray. Facts have made us see further the seriousness of class struggle in extra-curricular reading. We have come to understand that occupation and changing of this position with Mao Tse-tung's thought is an important aspect of the struggle-criticism-transformation effort at school.

How should we after all occupy this position? With this problem in mind, we reviewed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds and all monsters and demons should be subjected to criticism and can never be given free rein." We came to realize that criticism of a weapon could not take the place of a weapon of criticism and that the reactionary spiritual bulwark could be shattered only by the revolutionary spiritual weapon. Therefore, we decided to start with revolutionary mass criticism in an assault on the bourgeoisie and occupy and change the position of students' extra-curricular reading with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

From the beginning of the last school term, we have energetically led teachers and students to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in close association with the facts of class struggle found in extra-curricular reading. For instance, we combined the criticism of the book, Early Morning in

Shanghai with old workers' recalling of past bitterness in the light of present sweetness. In the light of personal experiences, the old workers vigorously criticized the capitalist absurd theory of "Fortunes are made through hard work and economy." Verbally and in black and white, both teachers and students exposed the poisonous effects of reactionary books and magazines on themselves in the light of their personal understanding.

Through mass criticism, the broad masses of teachers and students came to understand that reactionary books and magazines that represented the interests of the exploiting classes were the arch enemy of the people and spiritual opium for ruining youths.

Simultaneously with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, and on the basis of Chairman Mao's "six political criteria" for distinction between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds, teachers and students were organized to survey and examine existing books and set up a reading room. Apart from works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, available for reading by teachers and students at the reading room or elsewhere are titles on basic knowledge of class struggle, stories of heroic figures, revolutionary model theatrical works, books on natural science, etc. Also established is a circuit book service group which offers to send up to the classroom revolutionary books. With the opening of the reading room, the students enthusiastically welcome the move. Many are the book borrowers. We also organize them for talks on what they have gained in studying revolutionary books, in order to consolidate the results of extra-curricular study.

To strengthen organization and leadership about extra-curricular reading, we organize students on a regional basis with the cooperation of neighborhood revolutionary residents and students' guardians. By making use of spare time, the extra-curricular reading groups closely combine the reality of social class struggle with the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, with Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Ouyang Hai and other heroic figures taken as examples. They also include in their study program essential socialist cultural and scientific knowledge. In this way, they have not only heightened the students' political-ideological consciousness but also broadened their horizon intellectually.

Students constantly bring to the reading room problems encountered in study and consult various books and magazines and auxiliary reading matter, to increase their knowledge. What they have gained ideologically in extra-curricular reading they bring to the classroom for discussion. This enlivens study.

Now after class, many students, apart from studying individually or collectively, have vied with one another to do good things for the neighborhood. Some students help retired old workers buy rice and fetch coal. Some give a helping hand in street-cleaning and other health work. Among them a communist new style is shaping up.

(By the Workers' Propaganda Team and the Revolutionary Committee of the Chuchou Second Middle School)

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Build a Contingent of Fine Extra-Mural Tutors

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Ideological-political work should be made the responsibility of all departments." In the practice of educational revolution, we have come to realize that to make a success of extra-mural education it is not enough for us to rely solely on teachers. We must act in cooperation with neighborhoods and arouse the masses to the full in building a contingent of extra-mural tutors, with workers, peasants and soldiers as its mainstay. Only in this way can we make a success of extra-mural education.

From among those recommended by neighborhoods, we selected as extra-mural tutors a number of old workers, PLA fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary parents or guardians with good family background and loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Then, in cooperation with street offices, residents' committees and relevant units, we launched Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to recall the pain of one without rights in the old society and call attention to the sweet life of one with rights in the new society, and set forth in a big way living facts of class struggle for winning over the younger generation between the bourgeoisie and ourselves. After study, these comrades have attained a considerably heightened ideological level. They expressed the determination to devote energetic efforts to proper extra-mural tutoring for students.

To strengthen the leadership of students' extra-mural study groups, sum up and exchange experience and solve in time problems appearing in extra-mural education, we have set up a liaison system governing teachers, extra-mural tutors and students' parents or guardians. Apart from teachers' constant and continuous practice of visiting students' parents or guardians and their timely contacts with extra-mural tutors, experience-exchange meetings among tutors are held irregularly. On the afternoon of every Wednesday, teachers visit separately various extra-mural study groups to coordinate their activities with those of the tutors to make a success of tutoring work.

Schools, neighborhoods and families have set up an extra-mural educational network. The object of taking care of students' ideological work in every respect and paying attention to all matters concerned is attained. For over two years and more, the students of extra-mural study groups have assiduously applied themselves to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, enthusiastically preached Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's guidelines and policies and energetically unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. They have on their own initiative launched Mao Tse-tung's thought family study classes, courageously contended with bad men and bad deeds, constantly taken part in labor for the good of society, and done a large host of good deeds. They have considerably heightened their ideological consciousness and considerably strengthened their revolutionary discipline. Of 16 study groups, six are cited "4-good" collectives, 192 members among them are cited "5-good" students.

(By the Workers' Propaganda Team and Revolutionary Committee
of the First Primary School of Wenhua Road, Chengchou Municipality)

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Concern for Youths' and Adolescents' Growth Is Our Responsibility

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

Should students' extra-mural education be made the business of a three-in-one combination group of school, society and family, or something to be neglected by all the three sides? Here exists a struggle between two kinds of educational thought. Before the great cultural revolution, with the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, schools were "run behind closed doors" without any attention paid to extra-mural education. Some guardians thought that "children's education is the business of the school and our only concern is their food and clothing." Some neighborhood comrades also took extra-mural education as the business of the school. As a result, everyone neglected students' extra-mural education. After the great cultural revolution, these incorrect ideas, though overcome to a certain degree, had not been thoroughly eliminated.

To counter these ideas, the neighborhood revolutionary committee held various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized neighborhood cadres, students' parents or guardians and teachers to study Chairman Mao's teaching in the light of the new trends in current class struggle. "Training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause..... is a problem of great significance bearing on the life and death of our Party and state. This is a 100-year, 1,000-year and 10,000-year plan for the proletarian revolutionary cause." Everyone came to realize that if extra-mural education was made the "last concern" of all then the class enemy would find an opportunity to serve their ends. For instance, some class enemies took barber shops as a convenient place for spreading poisonous-weed novels and cool playgrounds an ideal site for telling yellow stories to corrupt the youths and adolescents. The startling fact of class struggle points to a very acute and complex class struggle in the ideological field. Youths and adolescents have traditionally been a prize to be won over in a struggle between the bourgeoisie and ourselves.

On the basis of unearthing facts of class struggle, the neighborhood revolutionary committee further organized everyone to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and criticize vigorously the remnant poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. The aim was to heighten everyone's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Some parents or guardians of the students said, "Children make up the younger revolutionary generation. We can't write off extra-mural education as none of our business." They expressed their determination to make a good job of extra-mural educational work and do so energetically in cooperation of the school. School teachers went out of school gates to go deep into the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses to tackle extra-mural education vigorously. Neighborhood cadres and retired old workers overcame such obstacles as a tight work schedule, old age, a low cultural level, heavy pressure of household chores, etc., in showing their fervent concern over the growth of the next generation.

After recognizing concern for the healthy growth of youths and adolescents as something within the province of the neighborhood revolutionary committee, we energetically directed serious and proper efforts to youths' and adolescents' extra-mural educational work in cooperation with the school. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Our educational guideline should enable the educated to develop in the moral, intellectual and physical fields and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness." "Class struggle is your main subject of study." Acting according to such teachings and having regard to youths' and adolescents' different ages, we combined various central tasks in the neighborhood with an effort to organize them for active participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. This enabled them to receive tempering in the great storm of class struggle.

For instance, led by tutors, red guards' and red little soldiers' propaganda teams were organized to go deep into the midst of residential areas to conduct publicity. In unfolding the patriotic health movement, red little soldiers were organized to clean streets and conduct patriotic health propaganda. Youths and adolescents were also organized to make a success of peace and order maintenance work in cooperation with the security department.

In unfolding extra-mural educational activities, we have not only followed the main orientation but also acted with freshness and liveliness. For instance, inviting old neighborhood workers to report on past miseries in the light of present happiness, organizing a showing of revolutionary lantern slides; reading revolutionary books and magazines; publishing mass criticism special columns (or short comments); learning to sing revolutionary model theatrical works, and other activities closely combine extra-mural educational activities with social practice. Varied and colorful in content, these activities are warmly welcomed by the youths and adolescents.

(By the Revolutionary Committee of the Hsiaoying Street,
Shangch'eng District, Hanchow Municipality)

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Run "Three-in-One" Combination Extra-Mural Study Classes Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

Proletarian educational revolution is a major socialist revolution of deep significance while extra-mural education is an important component part of educational revolution. Students spend only 5 or 6 hours a day in school and the rest of the time they are engaged in family and social activities. Therefore, we must pay attention to doing a proper job of extra-mural education. Only so can we protect the youths from the intrusion and corruption of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas and old habits and influences.

Since the launching of extra-mural study classes by our school, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A single line and a viewpoint must be constantly and repeatedly discussed," we have laid stress on occupying the extra-mural positions with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The school revolutionary committee has made extra-mural education a regular subject of discussion. It has attained the goal of not forgetting to arrange extra-mural study class activities in making arrangements for work; not forgetting to check the conditions about extra-mural study class activities in making a work inspection; not forgetting to report the achievements and problems related to extra-mural study class activities in submitting reports. Meanwhile, they have concretely set up a "4-point" system calling for a regular schedule, a fixed area, a fixed pattern of organization and leadership and regular inspection.

Extra-mural activities are marked by such features as a wide distribution, a wide scope and a well-packed program. It will not do to count on just a few teachers and neighborhood cadres. We must get hold of a backbone force. Therefore, we have seriously trained a backbone force of students. We join them in studying Chairman Mao's works, increase their courage in overcoming difficulties, teach them concrete measures for solving difficulties and let them get tempered and elevated in struggle.

We have also engaged from among parents or guardians and neighborhood cadres some workers and revolutionary cadres as study class tutors. With concern for study class activities, the latter tell their personal experiences for the benefit of children as they recall the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness. They educate the children in the need of not forgetting class struggle, bearing firmly in mind grievances marked by blood tears, following closely Chairman Mao and making revolution forever.

After being a study class tutor, Comrade Wei Hsiu-chen, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the municipal and district levels took the initiative to provide students with reports of past miseries viewed in the light of the present sweetness and tell of what she had gained in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This gave the children a profound class education. They said, "In the old society the poor had no rights and were made to suffer. Chairman Mao has

made everyone change his lot. We must learn from Mother Wei and apply ourselves assiduously to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to be red little soldiers loyal to Chairman Mao."

In running extra-mural study classes, to win the close cooperation of neighborhoods and families, we visit families to get in touch with revolutionary parents and guardians and join them in studying students' ideological trends and putting forward demands and measures for the education of students. On the other hand, we invite neighborhood cadres and revolutionary parents and guardians to school to analyze together the students' ideological state, discuss and work out plans for extra-mural activities, unify understanding, make unified arrangements and share responsibilities. Thus students have people to teach them at school and people to take care of them after school, receiving education in Mao Tse-tung's thought in and out of the school.

(By the Workers' Propaganda Team and the Revolutionary Committee of the 12th Primary School of Tatung Municipality)

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Direct Earnest Efforts to Youths' and Adolescents' Extra-Mural Education

- In close coordination with the three major revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to grasp class struggle in the ideological field," the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the 7th Middle School of Yingk'ou municipality, Liaoning Province, have energetically carried out extra-mural education for youths and children. By doggedly taking class struggle and two-line struggle at the lever, they have led youths and children in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the midst of the three major revolutionary struggles and guided their healthy growth along the path of light pointed out by Chairman Mao.

After establishment of the revolutionary committee and the Party branch of the school, certain leading cadres and teachers were found to be neglecting extra-mural education. Some people asked, "With our hands kept full with the business in school all day long, how can we have energy to spare for extra-mural activities?" Though inclined toward the view that students' extra-mural life should be brought under control, some others were afraid that students would find it impossible to finish their assignments and would even end up as "useless people" in society. The Party branch and the revolutionary committee held that to stress the pressure of school work and neglect extra-mural education was wrong and that the practice of taking extra-mural education as purely a matter of "plugging the hole" was also a passive one. We must take the proper handling of extra-mural education as a basic major matter in training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The Party branch and the revolutionary committee organized the whole body of teachers to study repeatedly a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the need of attaching importance to and showing concern for the healthy growth of youths and children. They further organized teachers to go out of school to conduct social investigations. In the course of investigation, they found an extra-mural activity point where for two years an old worker, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, had acted as an extra-mural tutor constantly conducting revolutionary tradition education for students and persistently arming them with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Here the students made very rapid progress. Of the eleven members of the whole group, seven joined the Communist Youth League.

On the other hand, due to a long period of indulgence and drifting, another study group had the black hand of a class enemy thrust into its midst as the enemy made a vain attempt to lead its students astray.

The sharp contrast between the two cases made everyone understand that if not occupied by the proletariat, an extra-mural education position would certainly be occupied by the bourgeoisie. Entrusted with the great responsibility of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, revolutionary teachers must make a success of extra-mural education.

In carrying out extra-mural education, this middle school insists on grasping vigorously class struggle in the ideological field and organizes students to go into the practice of the three major revolutionary movements wherever possible. In line with the youths' and children's characteristics, comrades of the school have also launched varied and colorful extra-mural education activities. They lay stress on education in several aspects.

First, they conduct education in class struggle and two-line struggle to strengthen youths' and children's ideological feeling in their fervent love for the great leader Chairman Mao, for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They constantly organize students to go to factories and rural areas to make social investigations and invite old workers and old peasants and revolutionary cadres to tell the history of the struggle between the two classes and two lines in factories and rural areas. In a planned way, they carry out such activities as visiting the poor and inquiring about their complaints. Through such activities, they cite living concrete facts to educate the students, enabling them to understand what is class struggle and what is exploitation, bear firmly in mind the class miseries and the deep-seated hatred marked by blood and tears experienced by the older generation in the old society, and cherish the ambition of being successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The extra-mural study groups also organize students to participate in the neighborhood "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign and in revolutionary mass criticism in factories to give students education and tempering in the storm of class struggle.

For a certain period, a handful of class enemies in society sought to corrupt youths and children with bad books. Acting in cooperation, the departments connected with schools, families and society mobilized youths and children to criticize bad books. Meanwhile, various extra-mural groups set up red book-reading positions and launched a campaign for reading revolutionary books.

Second, comrades of the school conduct education in revolutionary traditions to make the youths and children understand the history of the revolutionary predecessors who shed blood and fought bravely for the liberation of the laboring people and the realization of the great ideal of communism. The aim is to make them carry on revolutionary traditions and be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Through inviting old Party members, Red Army veterans and old cadres to make reports, carrying out propaganda activities, preaching in a big way revolutionary predecessors' glorious tradition of courageous struggle and the deeds of revolutionary heroic figures, they have enabled the youths and children to see the arduous task in building up an enterprise and show the determination to learn from revolutionary heroes and follow Chairman Mao closely.

Third, comrades of the school carry out education in the form of collective productive labor so that from childhood, youths develop a keen love for labor and strengthen the ideological feelings of laboring people. In extra-mural education, the Party branch regularly organizes students to go to

rural areas and factories to do collective productive labor. Outside the school, the students set up small farms and carry out such work as retrieving waste iron and steel, accumulating manure, etc., for the benefit of society. This is to make labor education a regular practice.

In carrying out the aforesaid activities, this middle school has received keen cooperation from families, neighborhoods and other relevant departments. It has introduced an extra-mural education system calling for a fixed activity area, fixed program content and fixed extra-mural tutors. The Party branch of the school constantly makes a serious study of extra-mural educational work and joins the neighborhood revolutionary committee in continuously summing up the work experiences of extra-mural activity points and tutors and calling extra-mural activity on-the-spot meetings, experience-exchange meetings and discussion-application meetings of extra-mural tutors to stimulate continuous progress in extra-mural education.

(By the Reporting Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Yingk'ou Municipality)

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MINING

Kwangtung and Fukien Set Up a Group of Small Iron Mines By Fully Taking Advantage of Local Resources and Mobilizing the Masses

- This effectively promotes the development of local iron and steel industry and supports agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

(NCNA Canton, April 12) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangtung Province, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "develop mining industry," have set up a group of small mines by taking full advantage of local resources in iron mines and mobilizing the masses to fight a battle in the mines. In this way they have realized self-sufficiency of iron ore in the province and effectively promoted the development of local iron and steel industry.

Kwangtung Province has rich resources in its iron mines. In the course of setting up small iron mines during the past few years, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this province led the broad masses of revolutionaries to repudiate energetically such counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash as renegade, hidden traitor Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of servility to things foreign," etc., persevere in the integration of native and foreign methods, and practice simultaneous construction and production. In this way they rapidly set up a group of small iron mines and produced large amounts of ores for the state in a short period of time.

In Yingte hsien workers, using primitive equipment such as picks, hammers and simple drills for mining, set up over 150 iron mining points and built 130 kilometers of highways without state investment. As a result, this hsien produced 170,000 tons of iron ore during last year alone.

In the mass movement of setting up small iron mines, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this province formulated an over-all plan and intensified the leadership. They convened a conference of mining work once or twice every year to make arrangements for the construction and operation of small mines as well as to exchange and popularize advanced experience in the operation of small iron mines. Special leadership squads were also set up in hsien, communes and production brigades which had small iron mines to take special charge of the construction and operation of small iron mines. Many hsien and communes also set up geological personnel-cadre-masses "three-in-one" mine reporting and mine prospecting offices to step up the prospecting and development of small iron mines.

In organizing the construction and operation of small iron mines, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangtung Province, following Chairman Mao's teaching "With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," took the over-all situation

into consideration, made over-all arrangements, properly solved problems concerning manpower needed for agricultural production and mining, correctly handled the relation between the development of small iron mines and agricultural production, insured the construction and operation of small iron mines as well as the development of agricultural production, and brought about mutual support and mutual promotion.

During the past few years Peihsiang commune, Loch'ang hsien, produced 192,000 tons of iron ore for the state, thereby effectively supporting socialist construction. In the meantime, during the course of developing small iron mines, this commune accumulated large amounts of funds, purchased more than 260 tractors, water pumps, threshers and other agricultural machines, which promoted the development of agricultural production.

As small iron mines are developed rapidly, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this province firmly grasp the work of consolidating, elevating and perfecting the small iron mines and incessantly increase their producing capacity.

At the beginning Lishan Iron Mine of Polo hsien used manpower for mining and crushing the ore; but now it uses pneumatic drills and mechanical crushers. Formerly it depended mainly on manual labor for the transportation of ores but now a 12-kilometer light railroad is already in operation and is used for transporting ores.

Small iron mines in Yünfu hsien and Yangch'un hsien used their own accumulated capital to purchase much tools and equipment to improve the conditions of production in the mines. This raised the capacity of iron ore production in these two hsien from 40,000 tons to 300,000 tons per year.

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(NCNA Foochow, April 12) The broad masses of people in Fukien Province enhanced the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and built a great number of mines according to local conditions, thereby actively developing the local iron and steel industry. At present one-third of the hsien (municipalities) in the province already have their own mining and metallurgical industry, which effectively contributes to the development of the iron and steel industry in the province.

Owing to sabotage and interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, development of the iron and steel industry in Fukien Province was relatively slow before the great proletarian cultural revolution. But during the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionaries, under the leadership of revolutionary committees at various levels, conscientiously carried out the Party's general guideline for the development of national economy "with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," developed deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, eliminated the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stirred up an upsurge of building a small iron and steel industry in a big way.

In Lungyen district the broad masses of revolutionaries of the seven hsien have set up small iron smelteries in every hsien and constructed 49 small blast furnaces which smelt iron by native methods, to make full use of the local ore resources. This has rapidly changed the backward conditions of the iron and steel industry in this district.

Revolutionary committees at various levels in Fukien Province realize profoundly from practice that doing a good job in the construction of mines is the foundation for the development of the iron and steel industry. Consequently they conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's great instructions "develop the mining industry" and lead the masses to fight the battle of mines. They follow a realistic course in which they look for mines first before setting up smelteries and develop mines first before developing the smelting industry.

As a result of the energetic grasping of mine construction in various localities, a reliable foundation of raw material supply for the metallurgical industry was laid. In this way it was possible for the newly built small iron smelteries to begin operation quickly and for the mining industry and metallurgical industry to promote each other mutually and become developed simultaneously.

In the course of developing the local iron and steel industry, revolutionary committees in Fukien Province at various levels and the broad masses of revolutionaries practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle and built their mines and smelteries without increasing the burden on the state. Most of the newly built small mines and small iron smelteries adopted native methods of mining and used locally mined ores. Huangsha Iron Smeltery of Yungch'un hsien, which was built by the masses through self-reliance, used native methods to turn out more than 1,000 tons of pig iron during the past two years, which greatly supported the industrial and agricultural production in this area.

In addition to the development of local iron and steel industry energetically in various localities, Fukien Province also paid great attention to solving the problem of fuel supply locally. The broad masses of revolutionaries in various localities who built the small iron smelteries enhanced the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, eliminated superstition, liberated their ideology, shattered the past believe that "anthracite cannot be used for iron smelting," actively used anthracite powder for iron smelting and opened up a new way for small-scale iron and steel industry.

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The Greatest Production Potential Is Hidden Among the Masses

- An investigation of the search for production potentials in Tunganshan Iron Mine of Anshan Steel Mill

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1971)

Tunganshan Iron Mine is a large and modern mining complex where there are mining, dressing, and sintering departments. It is one of the important bases of raw materials for the Anshan Steel Mill.

During the past two years or so the masses of workers in this mine conscientiously carried out great leader Chairman Mao's instructions "Develop the mining industry" under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the mine, practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle, took full advantage of existing conditions, dug out production potentials, and greatly increased the output without requesting for equipment from the state and without increasing the number of personnel. In this way it furnished the Anshan Steel Mill with more and more raw materials needed in iron refining.

In 1969 and 1970 the average output of iron ore in this mine was 30 percent above that of 1966 which was the highest in history. In 1970 the output was as high as one-third over that of 1966. Output of iron ore and sintering ore was also increased at the same rate. In the meantime highest achievement since the completion of the mine was also attained in such important economic technical indices as cost of products, labor productivity and rate of operation of equipment. During the first quarter of this year the output was over the highest record in history for the same period of time in spite of two consecutive ravaging wind- and snowstorms.

The fact of the rapid increase in production in Tunganshan Iron Mine in the past two consecutive years demonstrates vividly that the greatest production potential is hidden among the masses. We shall be able to exploit this great production potential and enable it to make new contributions to socialist construction as long as we persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses and fully develop the active human factor.

Energetically Repudiating the Revisionist Line and Thoroughly Eliminating Ideological Obstacles

The broad masses of revolutionaries in Tunganshan Iron Mine considered the exploitation of production potentials as a practical action in the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people." In the course of their exploitation of production potentials during the past two years or so they experienced three violent struggles between the two ideologies and the two lines.

The first struggle took place in the beginning of 1969 when all the workers in the mine were prepared to dig out potentials with a high revolutionary spirit to increase production to hail the 9th Party Congress. At that time some people sang the tune, "It is difficult to tap potentials in big mines." They thought this mine was large, with imported equipment and had a long history, therefore it was difficult to modify or to tap potentials.

To correct this way of thinking, the revolutionary committee of the mine studied Chairman Mao's teachings, including "The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and laboring intellectual elements themselves," etc., and realized that the tune of "it is difficult to tap potentials in big mines" was a pessimistic point of argument resulting from the influence of the "theory of crawling at a snail's pace" and the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Those who harbored this point of view saw only the material side of things but failed to see that this mine had large numbers of old workers with rich experience and vigorous young workers who had very powerful socialist activeness in them and that as long as we could mobilize them fully we should be able to overcome any difficulty.

Thus the revolutionary committee of the mine immediately held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized everybody to repudiate the "theory of crawling at a snail's pace" and the "philosophy of servility to things foreign." This greatly stimulated the ambition of the masses of workers in tapping potentials in the mine for the sake of revolution. In 1969 the output of iron ore for the state was 50 percent over that of 1968, thus establishing the highest record of output in history.

The second struggle took place in the beginning of 1970 when some people thought since the output of iron ore was greatly increased in 1969, all potentials had been exhausted and further increase of output would be difficult. But most of the workers did not agree with this viewpoint. They used the dressing workshop as an example, where productivity was raised by 70 percent during the past five years by conducting five innovations on one of its machines. At that time some of the people thought all possibilities in this machine had been exhausted and ways should be sought elsewhere. But the workers refused to listen to this and successfully conducted their sixth innovation in the beginning of 1970, which increased the productivity by another 25 percent. They also cited other similar facts to repudiate energetically the conservative idea of "all potentials have been exhausted" and heightened the consciousness. They made up their minds to continue to uncover production potentials to produce still more iron ores for the Anshan Steel Mill.

Soon after this incident the third struggle took place in June 1970 when Anshan Steel Mill asked this mine to increase its ore output further to satisfy the needs of production. Thus some people said: We have already arrived at the top of our capacity. If output is to be increase we have to expand our equipment. So they listed some 60 items of heavy equipment such as drills, electric shovels, and tilting scoops, etc., and requested them from the state.

But should they stretch their hands out to the state or should they tap the potentials themselves? The revolutionary committee of the mine guided everybody to discuss this question. During the discussion the workers repudiated the erroneous idea of stretching hands out for aid and made up their minds to manufacture their own new equipment and modify old equipment. Finally they successfully increased the output greatly this year without requesting the state to issue one single piece of new equipment.

These three struggles showed that the only way to develop the work of tapping potentials in a deep-going way and score new victories incessantly was to eliminate thoroughly the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'is counter-revolutionary revisionist line and get rid of ideological obstacles.

Placing the Tapping of Potentials on the Foundation of the Strength of the Masses

In the course of exploitation of production potentials in a big way in Tunganshan Iron Mine during the past two years or so the work of extraction was always placed on the foundation of the strength of the masses. They created many miracles by giving the masses a free hand, fully mobilizing the socialist activeness of the broad masses and overcoming one difficulty after another.

The process of drilling which was called the "dragon head" was the weakest link in this mine. During many years in the past this process had been slowing down the processes of mining, transporting, dressing and sintering. Thus under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise operation, this mine invited "experts" to go up the mountain; but they failed to solve this "old, big and difficult" problem.

Last year the leadership squad persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, gave the masses a free hand, repudiated such revisionist black stuff as "experts to run the mine" and "material incentive" etc., and mobilized the activeness of the broad masses of workers to pool their efforts to overcome the difficulty. Eventually the workers' hard work raised the efficiency of drilling by 65 percent last year as compared with that of 1969. In this way they changed the backward conditions of drilling and promoted the development of the process of ore mining, transporting, dressing and sintering.

The breakthrough in the drilling process enabled many leading cadres to see the power of mass movements. So, members of leaderships at various levels packed up their belongings and went to basic levels to penetrate among the masses to pool the wisdom of the masses together and mobilize their activeness.

In the past heavier repairs of tilting scoops used for transporting iron ore had to be done in units outside the mine, which took much time and cost much money. Some of the old workers suggested: "We should do our own repairs and save time." The revolutionary committee firmly supported the suggestion of the old workers. It organized some 30 old workers and used native methods

to turn out some 20 pieces of native equipment including electric overhead cranes, 100-ton presses, etc. In the meantime they also restored 189 tilting scoops to working condition. Furthermore the time required for repair was shortened to only one-third of what was required in outside units, thus saving a large sum of money for the state which would otherwise have to be spent on repairs.

Later the revolutionary committee of the mine again further organized the power of the masses to solve the difficult key problems workshop by workshop and process by process. Very good results were obtained from these "battles."

Technical Innovation Is An Important Way for Tapping Potentials

The Tunganshan Iron Mine realizes from practice that the development of technical innovation is an important way to tap production potentials. During the past two years or so "three-in-one" groups consisting mainly of workers but with participation by technical personnel and cadres were formed everywhere in the mine from mine-level leaderships down to workshops and work sections. These groups are engaged in various degrees in innovation and modification on 80 percent of the equipment in the mine to raise productivity.

This mine holds that the full enhancement of the role played by existing equipment through technical innovation by proceeding from reality is a question of the tapping of production potential worthy of attention. As science and technology develop themselves, equipment in this mine becomes outdated. Consequently some people once suggested to get rid of the out-dated equipment. But the revolutionary committee of the mine held that this idea was not consistent with the principle of industry and frugality. So it organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." This further confirmed their confidence in modifying their existing equipment.

As old equipment is being modified, this mine also mobilizes the masses to use native methods in close association with the needs of production development to turn out by themselves more than 150 pieces of equipment including loaders, electric circuit examiners, large presses, overhead cranes, etc. This helps ease the shortage of equipment and effectively boost production.

In the course of technical innovation this mine perseveres in combining the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act with the strict scientific attitude and in practicing realism. With more important technical innovations, they continued to conduct tests and acquire experience before going further. They popularize innovations item by item after they have been tested.

In the sintering workshop some people suggested to modify the sintering machine to increase the output. This suggestion appeared to make sense theoretically, but they still insisted on conducting tests on the No. 1

sintering machine. As they conducted tests they also carried out research at the same time. Finally it was only after three more successful modifications that they began to adapt this innovation on all sintering machines. During the past year this technical innovation alone helped to increase the output of sintered ore in the sintering workshop for the state by 100,000 tons. In the meantime the number of workers was reduced by seven.

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COAL MINING

Some Chinese Coal Mines Top First Quarter's Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

coal mines in the provinces of shantung and shansi and the ningsia hui autonomous region fulfilled their first quarter's production plan with some increase in coal output and tunnelling footage compared with the corresponding period of last year. the miners achieved this by going all out and aiming high under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

china's main coal producing centres -- the kailuan coal mine of hopei province and the fushun coal mining administration in liaoning province -- also fulfilled the first quarter's quotas ahead of schedule. output at the kailuan coal mine was 11 per cent higher than in the same 1970 period.

following the great leader chairman mao's instruction on education on ideology and political line throughout the party, the party organizations at all levels in the coal industry since the beginning of this year have made greater effort to promote the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. leading members at all levels conscientiously studied chairman mao's great concept of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studied the general line of the party for the whole historical period of socialism and the concrete line for building socialism. these helped them more consciously and thoroughly adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

leading members of many coal mines reviewed chairman mao's teachings "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". they vigorously criticized the reactionary theory on productive forces peddled by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and political swindlers like him. this deepened their recognition of the importance of politics commanding production. the leading members went down the basic units to live and do productive labour with the miners and studied chairman mao's works with them. they did careful ideological and political work to evoke the initiative of the miners in producing more coal for the revolution.

leading members of the yangchuan coal mining administration of shansi province and its mines and pits led more than 400 cadres to 84 coal extracting and machinery maintenance groups and other basic units. they worked, studied and fought self and criticized revisionism with the miners, doing effective ideological and political work. this encouraged the miners and spurred the mass technical innovations movement. as a result, the production plan was overfulfilled.

the hungwei open-cut coal field of the fushun mining administration fulfilled the 1970 state coal production plan 100 days ahead of time. some people then thought production could rise no further. the party committee and the revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to study chairman mao's materialist dialectics, particularly the concept of "one divides into two". through the study, they overcame the metaphysical idea that "the productive potential is being fully used". they investigated the various links in

production and found ways to increase production. this ensured a pre-schedule meeting of the first quarter's coal extraction and stripping plan.

chinese miners, cadres and technicians made technical innovations to raise production. the coal dressing plant of the hungchi coal field under the fushun mining administration had old equipment made in the 1930's. since the beginning of this year, the workers have renovated it and doubled efficiency. the hungchi coal mines added new working faces in a deep coal seam. the more than 700 workers on the working faces all came from other parts of the mines. the workers made technical innovations and mastered many skills to top the production plan.

the revolutionary workers of the sanching coal mine of the lihsin coal field under the peipiao mining administration produced mechanical coal cutters, loaders and other machines to raise efficiency. coal output in the first quarter of this year was one-third more than in the same 1970 period.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Reports Achievements in Revolution and Production in First Quarter of 1971

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 21, 1971)

the workers in shanghai, china's biggest industrial centre, developed the already good situation in socialist revolution and construction on the industrial front in the first quarter of this year -- the first year of the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy. in achieving this, they exerted vigorous efforts to implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao.

the total value of industrial output was 29 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. output of many major items went up by a wide margin, with quality improved and cost of production lowered. these included steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, motor vehicles, tractors, internal combustion engines, steam turbines for power stations, single-crystal silicon, transistors, solid-state circuit, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, synthetic fibres, bicycles, sewing machines and synthetic detergents.

in line with chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education on ideology and political line, the cadres and workers have been conscientiously studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works so as to sum up the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines on shanghai's industrial front and make themselves still more conscientious in carrying out and safeguarding chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are of the opinion that working at this old industrial base of china's, they have on their shoulders a still more glorious and heavy task this year, and that they must fulfil the year's production quotas with greater, faster, better and more economical results by bringing

into fuller play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, exerting greater efforts and tapping potential in production.

the shanghai pneumatic tools plant, which specializes in producing rock drills, has only 300 workers. its total output in 1970 was 2.3 times that of 1969. this year the state asked the factory to double its production.

some leading cadres at first had no confidence in fulfilling the task and re-studied the following teaching of chairman mao's: "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." they acted accordingly by mobilizing the workers to improve equipment and transform technological processes. technical innovations helped a great deal in raising output and improving quality. the number of rock drills produced in the first three months of this year was five times that of the corresponding period of last year, equivalent to the total produced in 1966.

the hsinchien machinery plant, which produces chemical, oil refining, metallurgical and hoisting equipment, hit an all-time high in production last year. the total weight of heavy machinery produced and total output value were all higher in the first quarter of this year than in the last quarter of 1970.

shanghai's metallurgical workers are facing this year's heavy tasks with full confidence. the total output value of the metallurgical industry and the output of steel and rolled steel in the first quarter of this year was higher than in the corresponding period of any previous year. many new varieties of steel, rolled steel, alloys, non-ferrous metals and rare metals were added.

the shanghai workers reject the wrong idea that no increase in production is possible without building new workshops and adding equipment. this idea, they hold, reflects the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi. by summing up shanghai's experience in developing industry, the workers conclude that being an old industrial base, the city should increase production chiefly through tapping the potential of existing enterprises under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this will save on investments and lower production cost.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "there can be no differentiation without contrast." shanghai workers frequently compare their products with advanced ones from other parts of the country or from abroad, and work out measures to catch up with them or surpass them. over 1,000 varieties of new woollen fabrics, cotton prints, towels and blankets turned out in the first quarter of this year are up to the best domestic and international standards. they are welcomed by customers at home or abroad.

the large-scale socialist co-operation between different trades has helped promote shanghai's industrial progress. hundreds of factories have pooled their efforts to raise the output of heavy-duty lorries and chemical, mining and metallurgical equipment by a big margin.

the shanghai workers are exerting greater efforts in the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to grasp the objective law of class struggle and the struggle for production. this will in turn enable the city to make still greater contribution to the fourth five-year plan.

MEDICINE

"Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophic Concepts Guide Me Forward", Writes Chinese Eye Doctor

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 21, 1971)

yuan tsai-yun, an eye doctor in a hospital of traditional chinese medicine of tao-yuan county in central china's hunan province and a communist party member, recently wrote an article entitled: "chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts guide me forward". the article tells how she applies dialectical materialism in using traditional chinese methods to treat eye diseases. she combined the study of chairman mao's philosophic works with remoulding her thinking and continued her study of ophthalmology. following are excerpts from the article:

our hospital began treating diseases of the eye in march of 1969. my first patient was a young man from a lower-middle peasant family. his left eyeball had a tumour as big as a broad bean and with some hairs on it. i had never seen or even heard of such a complaint. i did not have the courage to treat him. then i thought of my mother. when she contracted an eye disease in the evil old society, she could not afford a treatment so she went blind in one eye. now under chairman mao's leadership, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are in control of medical work. the class brother should not have to suffer from what my mother suffered thirty years ago. i made up my mind to treat him.

i made a thorough study on the origin and development of his disease. i found the tumour was congenital and grew as the patient grew. since it was on the surface of his eyeball, after careful check up, i performed an operation to remove the tumour. sight was restored.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". having studied chairman mao's teaching in connection with this case, i saw that i must make great efforts to remould my thinking and solve the fundamental question of "for whom?". otherwise, i could not do a good job of serving the people even if i read many medical texts and had extensive clinical practice.

but i found it quite difficult to remould my thinking. one day a poor peasant came for treatment. he had been blind in the left eye for 38 years and the right for 25 years. i admitted the patient but was not sure i could cure him. i operated but sight was not restored and he left the hospital. i felt very bad. i judged myself by the criterion of serving the people whole-heartedly as chairman mao teaches. i thought of doctor norman bethune whom chairman mao had praised. norman bethune had travelled thousands of miles to help the chinese

people resist japanese aggression and died in the course of treating wounded soldiers. i also compared myself with the patient. though blind for many years, he was loyal to chairman mao and had done much for the revolution. i must raise my sense of responsibility in my work and do my best to cure him.

i decided on another medical procedure and he came back to the hospital.

this time i began by making an investigation. his mother told me that he had run a high fever shortly after birth. as his family was unable to afford treatment, the fever left him blind in the left eye and seriously affected the sight in the right eye. later he became completely blind. the cause for his blindness was the high fever. i first gave him certain medicinal herbs and then performed two operations on his eyes. his sight was restored.

there are many kinds of eye diseases. we have positive clinical methods for treating some of them but our knowledge of eye diseases is incomplete. take cataracts for instance. according to medical literature, treatment is ineffective when the cataract is in an early stage (i.e. when the lens is not yet completely opaque, and the cataract inseparable from its capsule) or in a late stage (i.e. when the lens has passed maturity and become either solid and shrunken or soft and liquid). in other words, the only time to treat a cataract is to operate when it is mature and the eye is about to go completely blind. this shows how incomplete our knowledge of the treatment of this eye disease is.

chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world". we must be good at grasping the laws governing the treatment of eye diseases through clinical work.

our hospital admitted a poor peasant with a traumatic cataract. if we were to follow conventions, we would have to put off treatment till the patient's eye was about to go completely blind.

chairman mao teaches: "the fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." i recognized from my study of this teaching that although the patient's cataract followed an injury, the ultimate cause is not external but internal. certain factors within the patient which gave rise to cataract had become dominant. it follows that if i could enable certain other factors within the patient which inhibit cataract to gain the dominant position, a change could be affected. this is entirely possible according to materialist dialectics.

chairman mao teaches: "the principal and the non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other and the nature of the thing changes accordingly."

so i tried in every way to bring into play those factors within the patient which can inhibit cataract. i gave him preparations of medicinal herbs to take orally to help absorb the opacity. after half a month, opacity disappeared and after another two weeks of treatment his sight became normal. since then, i have used this method for similar cases with good results.

chairman mao teaches that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes."

following this teaching, i applied the principle that external causes become operative through internal causes to restore the sight of an old woman who suffered from a hypermature cataract and had been completely blind in both eyes for 43 years.

her eyes had a greenish cast and showed no reaction to light. the other symptoms were those of cataracts, but i could not account for the colour. since the patient had been sightless for 43 years, the matter that formed the cataract had without doubt undergone changes.

after diagnosing the disease i prescribed medicinal herbs. but this did not prove effective after a period of medication. why? materialist dialectics calls for the concrete analysis of concrete conditions. after analyzing, i held that the cataract with a history of 43 years could only be cured by providing strong external conditions.

i intended to use the couching method to dislocate the lens in cataract. i had heard of this method, but i was not familiar with it. i decided to make certain tests on my own eyes. this involved danger. chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly" gave me courage. looking in a mirror i inserted the needle diagonally into the eye socket from the outer corner; my head ached and i sweated at the very start. i repeated to myself chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and tried again and again. finally i found the correct location.

i then applied the couching method to the patient. the insertion of the needle was a powerful external condition that stimulated internal changes, and a greenish fluid flooded her eye. i removed the fluid. i did the same to the other eye and then covered her eyes with surgical dressings. then i gave her oral doses of medicinal herbs to stimulate the circulation of blood and help recover eye function. when i removed the dressings a few days later, the patient shouted with joy: "i can see exclamation" we brought her a portrait of chairman mao and told her: "this is our great leader chairman mao whom you longed to see exclamation" she held the portrait up with tears welling in her eyes. she cheered over and over again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" some people advised her to throw away the cane she had used to guide herself when she was blind. she said: "i'll not throw it away. i'll use it to educate my children and grandchildren. i want them to follow chairman mao in making revolution generation after generation."

the successful treatment enabled me to recognize chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as the source of strength and wisdom. my success depends on following chairman mao's teaching to remould my world outlook with materialist dialectics and use it to guide medical treatment.

i often come across a disease of the eye ground which is intractable. the eye appears normal but the patient can see nothing. in the past this disease was regarded as incurable. however, materialist dialectics tells us that all things in the world can be known and changed and that

there is no disease absolutely incurable, provided we arm our minds with mao tsetung thought and go from "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" to discover the laws. this will enable us to treat "incurable" disease.

a patient with a disease of the eye ground entered our hospital last autumn. his vision was only 0.1 and he had some other ailments. at first i thought this would be a thorny problem, but i was determined to cure him.

how could i cure this patient? with this question in mind, i studied chairman mao's works. chairman mao teaches: "in this world, things are complicated and are decided by many factors. we should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one." i recognized that all human organs are interdependent and interconnected and confine each other. it is necessary to keep the whole in mind and start from the dialectical relation between the eyes and the whole body to find a way to cure his ailment.

i made a thorough investigation of the case. chinese medical literature cites two causes for the disease: one is external cause -- wind, cold, humidity, heat and other factors influencing the internal organs; the other is various types of emotional shock. i agreed with this. the patient's eye disorder followed when his rheumatic arthritis became better. this means that rheumatic arthritis had influenced his eyes. since his eyes could not see well, he was prey to great anxiety. this emotional stress was bound to influence the functioning of other organs. this in turn caused the eye condition to worsen. i gained new insight into his eye disorder from this analysis. it is necessary to keep the whole in mind and, in addition, to bring the patient's initiative into play.

i often studied chairman mao's works with the patient so as to strengthen his confidence in getting well. i first treated his rheumatic arthritis and then gave medicines to help build up liver and kidney function and tone up the whole body so as to improve the conditions of his eyes. after over one month of medication, his vision increased to 1.2. repeated practice deepened my knowledge. this kind of treatment has brought good results for a majority of the patients suffering from retinitis (inflammation of the retina), optic atrophy and other diseases of eye ground.

chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking, i have gained some understanding of eye disease, but much still has to be understood. repeated practice and knowledge are required. i am determined to make greater efforts in the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to remould my world outlook so as to serve the people better.

STOCK BREEDING

Spring Lambing in Inner Mongolia under Full Swing

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 21, 1971)

more than two million lambs have been born since the beginning of this spring in the inner mongolian autonomous region. this is 300,000 more than in the same period of last year.

mao tsetung thought study classes were held in all parts of the region starting last winter. the herdsmen and veterinarians conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and recognized the importance of increasing flocks for the revolution.

following the example of the tachai people, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen worked hard to sink wells and undertake other projects to aid production. they repaired folds and built new ones and collected more fodder than in any previous year. this contributed to the good tending of flocks and the spring lambing.

the herdsmen worked day and night to tend the animals carefully during the lambing season and ensure a high survival rate of young animals. the cadres and shepherds in the silingnol league acnieved a record survival rate by overcoming an unusually severe snowstorm.

leading cadres at all levels in the region went down to basic production units to join the masses in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in tackling problems in production. this inspired the masses.

transportation workers sent material and equipment for the lambing season to the herding units. groups of commercial workers went with goods to serve the herdsmen and were welcomed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Answers Newsman's Questions on Lon Nol's Fall*

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sent a reply here today to chanchal sarkar of the asian news service in hongkong answering his questions concerning the fall of lon nol.

the telegram said: "the resignation of lon nol and his replacement by sirik matak in phnom penn do not change at all the facts of the constitutional and political problem of cambodia. the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970 and the proclamation of the republic are two anti-constitutional acts, and moreover the change of the anti-imperialist policy of our country into a policy of alignment with american imperialism is unacceptable to the khmer people united round the national united front of cambodia.

"our front and our royal government will continue to wage a resolute armed struggle against the regime of phnom penn and american imperialism till their complete defeat and the complete liberation of our motherland, and will not accept any conversation or compromise with the enemy."

* NCNA issued a note subsequently asking that this item be cancelled. -- SCMP Ed.

CHINA AND CHILE

China, Chile Sign Trade Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chile was signed in santiago yesterday, according to a report from the chilean capital.

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and pedro vuskovic, acting foreign minister and minister of economy of chile, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

pedro vuskovic and chou hua-min made remarks after the agreement was signed. they said that the trade agreement signed by the two governments will, to a large extent, contribute to the further strengthening of the trade links and the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

present on the occasion were, on the chilean side, deputy foreign minister alcides leal and other responsible members of the foreign ministry and other government departments concerned and, on the chinese side, all the members of the chinese government trade delegation and the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to chile ting hao.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Chile Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, gave a reception on april 19 in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation, according to a report from santiago.

present on the occasion were alcides leal, vice-minister of foreign affairs of chile; sergio insunza, vice-secretary general of the government of chile; alfonso inostroza, president of the central bank; and more than two hundred people including responsible personages of the departments concerned, members of parliament and friends from various circles.

representatives of overseas chinese were present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in chile were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese government trade delegation laid a wreath at the monument to chilean national hero bernardo o'higgins yesterday. ting hao also took part in this activity.

Chilean President Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, received yesterday the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation, according to a santiago report.

present on the occasion were hugo cubillo, director of the department for economic affairs of the chilean foreign ministry, and lucio parada, director of the protocol department of the ministry.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, was also present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade of the hungarian people's republic, and his party arrived here by air today for a visit to china on invitation.

welcoming them at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including li lien-ching and kao lu.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc was present.

when he left budapest, minister biro jozsef was seen off by baczoni jeno, first vice-minister of foreign trade of hungary; lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary; and sun ho-nien, commercial attache of the chinese embassy.

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Apr. 21, 1971)

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, gave a film reception yesterday evening at the embassy here at which "the red detachment of women", a colour film of a chinese modern revolutionary ballet, was shown.

present at the reception were: bojti janos, vice-minister of foreign affairs of hungary; rosta endre, head, and demeter sandor, deputy head, of the bureau for cultural relations with foreign countries; kadas istvan and banyasz rezso, directors of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were present.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Crew of Chinese Freighter Give Reception in Yokohama, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

crew members of china's 10,000-ton ocean-going freighter "fenglei" anchoring at yokohama port, japan, gave a reception yesterday evening on board the ship in acknowledgement of the warm welcome they received from japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents in japan during the freighter's call at the japanese port, according to a tokyo report.

attending the reception on invitation were teiji nagiwara, managing director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade; ekizo akatsu and taketo makinouchi, representatives of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kazutsura kawase, representative of the freight owners; and friends in the shipping circles.

shojiki nakazawa, chief of the yokohama mayor's office, attended the reception on invitation on behalf of kazuo asukada, mayor of yokohama.

also attending the reception on invitation were wu pu-wen, po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and li tien-to, vice-chairman of the yokohama association of chinese residents.

fu chun-jung, political commissar of the freighter "fenglei", and teiji nagiwara addressed the reception which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

the chinese freighter arrived in japan for the first time on march 15 this year. it called at yokohama port on april 5. during its anchorage in yokohama it was warmly welcomed by japanese friends from various circles and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Welcomed in Hokkaido

(NCNA-English - Sapporo, Apr. 21, 1971)

japanese friends of various circles in hokkaido gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation.

when members of the chinese table tennis delegation stepped into the hall they were applauded by more than 200 japanese friends present.

speaking at the party, tetsuo ara, representative of the welcome committee, pointed out that the voice demanding the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and opposing japanese militarism is rising to a new high in japan, while the policy of hostility towards china and "containing china" followed by u.s. imperialism in the past 21 years and the u.s. scheme for world domination have gone bankrupt. he denounced the japanese reactionaries for

following in the footsteps of u.s. imperialism, reviving japanese militarism, openly opposing china and pushing on with the criminal schemes of "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan". he pledged to struggle resolutely against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said in his speech that during the visit in japan, the chinese delegation witnessed the mounting demand for japan-china friendship and the surging mass movement for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and against the revival of japanese militarism waged by the japanese people, especially the youth, who fear neither difficulty nor brute force is a great inspiration to the delegation. he expressed the determination to contribute to militant friendship of the sportsmen and other people of china and japan.

both hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the continued development of militant friendship and unity of the japanese and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Advance Courageously Along Revolutionary Road of "April 19" Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "advance courageously along the revolutionary road of the 'april 19' uprising". the article reads in full as follows:

university students in south korea have recently launched a massive and sustained struggle against the compulsory military training forced on them by the pak jung hi puppet clique and against the fascist rule of the u.s.-pak clique. despite the violent suppression of the pak jung hi clique, the broad masses of patriotic students valiantly took to the streets and bravely battled with the reactionary police. the revolutionary struggle of the south korean students has carried forward the glorious tradition of the "april 19" uprising and is an important part of the south korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

on april 19 eleven years ago, thousands upon thousands of south korean students and people staged street demonstrations, surrounded the puppet parliament, set fire to the puppet party headquarters and broke into the offices of the puppet cabinet and the u.s. "economic cooperation agency" in south korea, bringing about the powerful storm of patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. the u.s. imperialist lackey syngman rhee was forced to step down from office under the crushing blows of the south korean people. this fully demonstrated the enormous might of the revolutionary struggle of the south korean people.

referring to the just struggle of the south korean people against the syngman rhee puppet clique, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out at that time: "those backed by imperialism are precisely those discarded by the broad masses of the people. chiang kai-shek, syngman rhee, kishi, batista, said, menderes and their ilk have either been overthrown or will be overthrown by the people." syngman rhee supported by u.s. imperialism was overthrown long ago and pak jung hi, another lackey fostered by u.s. imperialism, is also facing a tottering situation.

the continuing upsurge in the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the south korean people signifies a new national awakening of all south koreans who are unwilling to be enslaved. south korea under u.s. imperialist occupation has long become a u.s. colony and military base. the bloody fascist rule set up by the u.s. imperialist lackey, the pak jung hi clique, with the support of u.s. imperialism has thrown the south korean people into deep misery. u.s. imperialism has also brought in the japanese militarist forces as an accomplice in its aggression against korea. serious national sufferings have made more and more south korean people realize that as long as the u.s. aggressors are not driven away and the pak jung hi puppet clique is not overthrown, it is impossible to get rid of this miserable state of affairs and realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out that "the people in the southern half are not alone in their revolutionary struggle, they have a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half." "the disintegration of u.s. imperialist colonial rule and the triumph of the revolutionary cause of the people in south korea are sure to come."

ho dam, foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of korea, recently put forward an 8-point programme for the promotion of the peaceful unification of the fatherland at the 5th session of the 4th supreme people's assembly of korea. the supreme people's assembly also adopted an appeal to the south korean fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters, and personages of political parties and public organizations, calling on all the patriotic forces to form a nation-wide anti-u.s., anti-japanese and anti-pak jung hi common front and wage a joint struggle for winning the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. the programme and the appeal give tremendous encouragement to the south korean people in their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle and will surely win warm response and support from people of all strata in south korea.

the chinese people firmly support the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the students and the broad masses of people in south korea and firmly support the just struggle of the korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. we are firmly convinced that the u.s. aggressors will surely be driven out of south korea and that the fascist rule of the pak jung hi puppet clique will certainly collapse. the cause of the 40 million korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland is sure to win complete victory.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary V.G. Wilcox Arrives In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, arrived here from kwangchow by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was warmly welcomed at the airport by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade tsao yi-ou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned including comrades jen yun-chung, shen chien, hsing chu-fang and ma ten-chuan.

comrade tang ming-chao, a leading functionary of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, who went specially to shumchun to welcome comrade v.g. wilcox, arrived here on board the same plane.

comrade v.g. wilcox arrived at shumchun from hongkong yesterday together with some members of the chinese table tennis delegation to the 31st world table tennis championships. in this border town, he watched an exhibition match given by chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Apr. 21, 1971)

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a film reception on april 19 at the embassy here at which "the red lantern", a colour film of a chinese modern revolutionary peking opera was shown.

present at the reception were officials from the polish ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of foreign trade as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 20, 1971)

mohamed ali haitham, prime minister and foreign minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen on april 18 received li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the republic, and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

END

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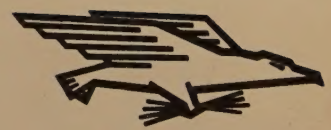

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